IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,976.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
14th June	ARABIA	8000	.....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	....
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Athens	5594	1st July	..
City of Lahore .... P	6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Birmingham..	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..
City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
City of York.....	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer.....	..	..	27th Sp
City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st June 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

184, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola 1205	Thurs. 12th June.	2 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka 1635	Friday 13th June	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Wednesday the 11th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th June, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon ....6350..		....	1st July.
Cleopatra ...4039..		N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....8000..		G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...8000..		....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....3979..		E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....8000..		G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...4039..		N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...8000..		....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...3979..		E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5990	..	8th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Azmitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges either sex; superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BANKS

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anting-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tihling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BAD GRAMMAR

would be the verdict, in the light of grammatical propriety, on the inconsistency that would be suggested in the statement

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

It may sound incorrect by reason of its unfamiliarity and contrariety to the habit of language, but it is nevertheless a fact for our present purpose, as the expression carries an intense meaning and it emphasizes a particular comparison in the direction we intend its use.

All Typewriters on the market, just now, are "The Best," which quite coincides with the German saying, "The best is what one has in his hand," and that bestness is based on the embodiments of qualities which are possessed by some typewriters and not in others. It is, therefore, here that the

ROYAL STANDARD

excels the present "best."

In the ROYAL STANDARD is produced a machine equal to the best on all points; it does not stop here, it goes a step further, and offers itself at a REASONABLE PRICE.

The public has waited many years for some one to produce a typewriter of the Highest quality at a reasonable price and this has now been accomplished. The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is built upon the most simple and practical principle, eliminating all intricate working parts and, at the same time, giving easy action and great durability. The new models afford every sensible advantage and meet every demand of the public. They possess all the essential features to be found on the Highest Priced machine yet retain the simplicity, strength and convenience of earlier models.

The purchaser of the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical typewriter on the market.

The ROYAL saves money after purchase, because the simplicity of its construction reduces to a minimum the cost for repairs and maintenance.

With all the important additions to the regular equipment, The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER becomes the best furnished and most practical typewriter on the market and it is therefore an easy BETTER THAN THE BEST.

We would draw attention to another fact, namely, that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER has been successful with the BRITISH POST OFFICE and other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in England and from which bureaux regular orders are being maintained on the merits of the machine alone.

Send for "ROYAL" Literature, with description of two most popular models to the SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ON and from SUNDAY, 15th June, 1913, the TIMINGS of LOCAL TRAINS will be REVISED. For detailed Timings see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 302 of 1913.
Re HURJI MITHA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, trading under the name of JAIRAM BOGA & Co.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HURJI MITHA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of June, 1913.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10 P.M.
THE FILM OF THE AGE.
Every body in Bombay is talking about it
QVO VADIS?
A DRAMATISATION
of Sienkiewicz's great novel.
A tale of
Imperial Rome in the days of
NERO
and the early Christians.
The Talk of London.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (Chawls) situated at Northbrook Street, out of Fort, Bombay.
High Court.
Suit No. 694 of 1902.
Jugjiwan Raisey and others...Plaintiffs.
vs.
Permanand Raja.....Defendant.
Jugjiwan Raisey Raja.....Petitioner.

Under instructions from Mr. Jugjiwan Raisey, who has been authorized to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties by an order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 9th day of April, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that portion of a piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 583 3-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or two chawls, or ranges, standing, thereon, situate, lying and being in Northbrook Street, formerly called Portuguese Street at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2951 and 2957 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly uader No. 30 and 31 and now under C ward No. 7729 and 7730 and Street No. 183 to 193, and bounded as follows, that is:—On or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street, on or towards the North by a moiety of a passage and property of Kumbhar Raja Hajab, and on or towards the South by a moiety of a passage and the property of the said Kumbhar Bhima Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Vendors, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th May, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY At Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Wednesday, the 25th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, at the premises, under the instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhaidas Vallabhdas, Chhotubhai Bhaidas, Bachu Bhaidas and Kika Bhaidas the last named three being minors Nagindas Vallabhdas, Gangadas Vallabhdas and Vasantalal Gangadas the last named also a minor the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of July, 1912 made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Girgaum Road and Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration, Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 310 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 18, New No. 94, Old Survey No. 429, and New Survey No. 7626, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Keshavrao Jamnadas, on or towards the west by the said Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor and on or towards the south by the property of Ramchandra Keshowji, and which said premises are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 255 (1), and Street Nos. 545 to 553. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th June, 1913.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT AND THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.
3,000 FEET—3 PARTS.
THE IRON HAND.
A DUEL OF WITS BETWEEN A CLEVER DETECTIVE AND A CUNNING SPY.
SEE THE DETECTIVE'S RESCUE FROM DEATH!
SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR-BOAT CHASE!
SEE THE CAPTURE OF THE SPIES GANG!
THRILL UPON THRILL!
SENSATION UPON SENSATION!
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
PRIZE SHOW—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission.
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCTEUR LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co, Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

STUPENDOUS SUCCESS
OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS FOR THE
GRAND "DANCING FESTIVAL"
TO-NIGHT
and every evening during the week. Two performances at 7 p. m. and 10 p.m.
THE WHIRLWIND COSSACK DANCERS.
THE FAMOUS JACKOVLEW TRIO.
A Wonderful Terpsichorean Effort.
4 SISTERS DUBARRY,
Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.
MLLE. LENA FRANCOIS,
French Pot-Pourri Dancer.
FRAULEIN ADELE DIAMOND,
The Jolly Dutch Girl.
MME. JACKOVLEWA,
A superb Singer of Caucasian Folk Songs: from the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg.
MISS SYBIL GARRARD,
A Wee Bonnie Lassie from Scotland.
MISS ROSIE JOHNSON,
A Dancer from the Emerald Isle.
JESSIE GILLEY,
American Rag-Time Dancer.
ANNIE BLACKBURN,
The Sailors' Idyl. Horn-Pipe Dancer.
Including Several Competitors for the
Rs. 2,000 DANCING COMPETITION.
Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; Gallery, Annas 4.
PLAN AT ROSE'S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEVJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chowpatty, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST to start Spining, Oil, Leather and other Factories in a Native State. Land and other reasonable concessions will be given. Good market for trade, a rare chance. Apply sharp before end of June to No. 79, care of this Paper.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone Installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand
Guaranteed Best English quality
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

On Sunday, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, by well-known makers, such as tapestry upholstered, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome large cabinets, chiffoniors, corner cabinets, library book presses, bevelled mirror-door zoonda almiras, new designed single and double bedsteads, old China and old bronze table ornaments, cut glass gas chandeliers, lamps with 4, 5 and 6 lights, carpets, one Chubbs double door safe, and safes by other makes, English clock by Greenhill, London, strikes every quarter hours with music marble topped tables, lady's secretariat, jardineers, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, rich engravings, rich table, ornaments, plated eperques, office clock by Marks, lady's Roman chairs, hat and umbrella stands, two sets Encyclopaedia Britanica, gold watches by Dent, McCabe, and John Jones, some gold, pearl, and diamond jewellery, English rubber-tyred brougham by Banison Bros., grey Arab horse and harness, etc.

The property of a Hindoo gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th June, 1913.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

...ING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Delta", 4,780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, R.N.R., arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Shanghai 20th May via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers s.s. The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 8,436 tons, Captain J. M. Main will sail to-day for Karachi withthe same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie .....Comd Robinson..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 9.

Bauscre.....1952 Jones..... .....
Barala.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
C. Radcliffe...3675 Mathews .....T M & Co
Clan Leslie ...2199 Henderson .....J F and Co
China .....4161 Toque ..... P & C Co
Cairnross .....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Carthusion.....2576 Davies .....
City of Agra.....3096 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M and Co
Delta.....4780 Martin .....P and O Co
Farara .....717 Feathers .....
Ilwen .....2615 Jenkins .....J F and Co
Islavi.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Koronna.....2237 Parkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Kanzler.....1365 Schopp .....A S Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M andCo
Nawab.....2041 Kass .....T M and Co
Ninian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Nurani .....2870 Atkin .....T M and Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones ....T M and Co
Romera.....3189 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2305 Burger ...A Yull & Co
Rahmani ...1872 ...Mc Intyre...Jeddah..... T M & Co
Sutherland...2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Ketsevich W & A G &Co
Stephanotis ...2584 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Subedar.....3087 Crebbin...T Morrison andCo
Trecarrell.....2479 Lower.....Ralli Brothers
Umona.....2388 Rivers .....L'pool..... W& A G & Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt .....M M and Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill .....M M and Co
Vellore ...3168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia.2639 Kingaird.Waud A G and Co
3 Sardegna ...3225 Pescetto...Genoa ...12-6 R Line
4 Arissto.....2750 Book .....J Fand Co
5 Westminister...2764 Williams ...T M & Co
5 Clautsham...3075 Weddess. ...Bull...10-6 W & A G and Co
7 Penang Mara .....3115 Nowa Kobe...13-6 N Y Kaisha
7 Wachtfels...3627 Helpers...Karachi...22-6 W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince.....3515 Coull.....20-6 ..... K N & Co
9 Trafford Hall...3436 Mail.....K N and Co
10 & 11 Nordmark ..... 3173 Leining ..... W and A G and Co
12&13 Arabia.....4098 Palmer ...P and O Co
15 Warturm...3127 Krull ...Hamburg ...12-6 W & A G & Co
16 Sutton Hall...2870 Jenkins...Marmegoa... 12-6...K N and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata....	3467	Smith...	Antwerp...	18-6	M M and Co
A Hanniugton Court...	3217	Wilson...	A'werp	12-6	W and A G and Co
B Clan Macintyre...	3052	East...	J Finlay & Co		
C&R Wardenfels	2792	Spillman...	12-6	TM & Co	
D&E Havraise ...	3549	Salido...	Dunkirk.....		M'Maritimes Co
D Uganda	3451	Archdeacon...	Calcutta...		M M and Co
F Portloe ...	1959	Roberts.....	G. & A G & Co		
G Kola.....	510	P Gulf...	12-6...	M M and Co	
H Barala.....		P Gulf.....	M M and Co		
K Lancefield...	3671	Meikle ...	13-6 ..J F & Co		
M Markomannia...	2840	Fapps...	Hamburg.....	13-6...	W & A G & Co
N Beckburgen.....	2447	de Hond.....	10-6.....	T M & Co	
O Ville-de-Bordeaux...	3004...	Gulloh J M & Co			
P Weissenfels.....	2433	Klaumchaff ...Karachi	11-6...	W & A G & Co	
Q Zamoni	3472	Driver...	15-6...	T M & Co	
H W P D					
Kaveri.....	553	Fakura	Bo S N Co		
M W D D					
Furnea.....	2447	de Hond...	9-6 ...	T M & Co	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Delta	Martin.....	Shanghai

The steamer Trafford Hall, Main for Karachi obtained her portclearance on Monday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Burala, for Persian Gulf etc.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf etc.
" Yeddo, for New York etc.
" Wachtfels, for Hamburg etc.
" Clan Macintyre, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O. Co's steamer "Assaya' left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale D Servizi Marittimi steamer "Capri" from Kobe left Penang for Bombay on the 7th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 17th instant.

There seems to be something like excessive deliberation in the carrying out of the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraphs Department in India, says the "Pioneer."As the experimental amalgamation of selected circles has been an unqualified success it is difficult to understand why the scheme as a whole is being dealt within such leisurely fashion. It is not to the credit of the Government of India that a reform which has obtained general approval should drag its slow length along from month to month.

LOBSTERS do not keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in hot weather in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is AUBRY SISTER'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a newborn infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay Phone No. 706.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT.—May 29, at Amritsar, the wife of R. G. Wright, Principal, Khalsa College, of a daughter.

DRAKE:—May 23, at Rockcliff. Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. A. Drake (Survey of India), a daughter. (Please copy.)

TAYLOR—May 29, at Maymyo, Upper Burma. the wife of Major E. M. Taylor, 22nd Cavalry F. F, of a son.

MORTON—May 31,at Landour, Mussoorie, the wife of H. P. D. Morton, Survey of India, of a son.

DEATHS.

DRAKE.—May 27, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, Kathleen Maude Aline, the infant-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. A. Drake, (Survey of India), aged four days.

ODLUM.—June 1, at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Evelyn, wife of Capt. W. H. Odlum, I. M. S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim :—It is an anxious thought to know that you must die.

THE ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVAL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward mails of 30th ultimo left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2·39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Marche .....Mariette... ....Courgain
Melodies ...(from) Gipsy Love....Lehar
Valse .....Oh! Oh! Delphine...Caryl
(A. Humoresko.....Dporzak
(B. Spanish Dance.....Schmeling
Excerpts...(from) Ballet CoppeliaDelibes
Selection...Gaiety Echoes .....Caryll

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. &C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Loyal London.....Battishill
Overture ...Le Duc D'olonne .....Auber
Valse ... Nights of Gladness.....Auclife
Selection ..The Dancing Mistress...Monckton
Song .....Love come from Fairy-land .....Lincke
Veil Dance.Mystic Beauty .....Fincke
Selection...King of Codonia.....Jones
Two-Step...Alexanders Ragtimes Band .....Berlin

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Purnea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 p.m. on Thursday the 12th June. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th June, 1913.

362. Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Wednesday, the 11th instant. Distances 300 and 700 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

363. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

364. Enrolment—The undernamed, having been enrolled, is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company :—

No. 7475 Vol. J. A. Doune.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th June, 1913.

Nil.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

CRICKET.

The Nets will be available for practice every Tuesday and Thursday evening on the Oval, Plot No. 9.

All members of the Corps wishing to play are requested to turn out.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

In review of the reports from the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions on the administration of local boards in the BombayPresidency during the year 1911-12 aGovernment resolution says:—

The triennial period of the boards in the Poona and Kaira districts having expired, they were reconstituted in the year under review. In the Poona district the interest evinced in the elections was unequal, the contests being keen only in four out of the eight talukas.

MEETINGS.

The total number of meetings held during the year rose from 1,304 to 1,320. There was an increase of 25, however, in the number of those which had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The rule regarding half-yearly meetings was complied with by all the district boards, but seven taluka boards in the Northern Division, twelve in the Central Division, five in the Southern Division and one in Sind failed to hold the minimum number of four meetings during the year. The average percentage of members attending the meetings in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind was respectively 58, 53·98, 52·3 and 57. In the Central and Southern Divisions last year's averages have been maintained; in the Northern Division there is a perceptible decrease; and in Sind there is a satisfactory increase.

The aggregate income of the boards rose from 68 lakhs to 68 1-3 lakhs.

WORKS.

The already substantial increases recorded last year under the heads "Education," "Medical," "Scientific and other Minor Departments," and "Civil Works" were still further added to during the year under review. The largest increase was under the head "Education," due chiefly to the liberal grants made by Government for opening new schools and improving the pay of teachers in primary schools and to the fee receipts derived from the new schools. The contributions made by Government under other heads were chiefly towards the construction and maintenance of medical and veterinary dispensaries and the improvement of village water-supply and communications. The noticeable increase under the head "Police" is due to the rise in receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act.

The incidence of income per head of population rose from 6 annas 2 pies to 6 annas 4 pies, while there was no variation in the incidence of taxation.

The total expenditure of the boards was 73 1-2 lakhs as against 68 1-2 lakhs in the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 25,20,000 to Rs. 27,36,000. The increase was shared by all the Divisions of the Presidency except the Southern Division where there was a slight decrease. In the latter Division, however, the percentage of this expenditure on the total disbursements rose from 43·3 to 44·3 per cent. The increase in the total expenditure of the Presidency under this head was mainly due to the further sums devoted to the improvement of the pay of teachers, in primary schools, the opening of new schools, the entertainment of additional teachers, and grants to educational institutions. In the Southern Division the falling off in expenditure is more apparent than real, as the figures for 1910-11 were unusually high in consequence of payments made in that year on account of the balances of the enhanced rates of pay of teachers due in the previous year in the Dharwar and Bijapur districts and of the grant of the grain compensation to school masters in the latter district and in Kanara. Fifty-five new schools for boys and six schools for girls were opened in the Southern Division. In Darwar 32 indigenous schools and in Belgaum two rural girls' schools had to be closed for want of attendance. Female education continued to receive encouragement, but the want of trained female teachers on the one hand and the apathy of the rural population on the other are the main obstacles to more rapid progress in this direction. Much attention was paid in the SouthernDivision to the education of the depressed classes and the aboriginal hill tribes, especially in Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum. The total number of boys of these classes attending school in the above named districts rose from 715 to 851. A new school for the education of the depressed classes has been started in Bijapur, at which pupils belonging to wild tribes are given small stipends for attendance. Industrial education and manual training also received a fair share of the attention of the district boards of Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri and Kanara. In the Central Division the opening of 20 new schools in Satara and 38 in Sholapur contributed to the increase in educational expenditure,

CIVIL WORKS.

The expenditure under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 3,65,000 on the preceding year's outlay of Rs. 33, 53,000. In the Northern and Central Divisions there were large increases while in the Southern Division and Sind there were slight decreases. The expenditure under this head for the whole Presidency represents 50·8 per cent. of the entire expenditure of the boards against 49 per cent. in the preceding year.

The major portion of the outlay on "Civil Works" was as usual devoted to the construction and repairs of roads, bridges, etc. Among the works of construction carried out during the year were many schoolhouses, and a considerable number of dharamshalas and medical and veterinary dispensaries. The buildings of the Ratnagiri School of Industry were approaching completion at the close of the year under review. The increase under the head "Arboriculture" is largely shared by the Central and Northern Divisions, though in the latter division progress in tree-planting was checked by the failure of the monsoon. In Sind 101 additional miles of road were planted with trees.

The expenditure on water-supply and water-works showed an increase of Rs. 28,050. In the Northern Division the boards spent Rs. 1,82,000 on the improvement of village water-supply, the construction of new wells and tanks, and the execution of repairs to old ones, thus affording a certain degree of relief in places where quasi-famine conditions were prevalent. In the Central Division increased expenditure was incurred in several districts on the improvement of water-supply. In the three above-ghaut districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur in the Southern Division 52 new wells were constructed and 135 old ones repaired. The District Local Board of Bijapur paid Rs. 30,000 to make up its promised contribution of all a lakh of rupees to the Bijapur water-works, and the District Local Board of Kolaba contributed Rs. 1,500 to the Alibag water-works. In Sind the expenditure under the head "Original Works" was wholly incurred on wells, of which 57 were constructed during the year. The Governor in Countil is to note the increased development of this branch of expenditure. There is no direction in which the boards can more usefully spend the funds at their disposal than in promoting the health and comfort of the rural population by the improvement and extension of their water-supply.

BALANCES.

The reduction by over two lakhs of rupees of the inordinately large closing balance for 1910-11 of the Kaira District Board and the overdrawal by the Ahmedabad District Board of its balance in the Government tareasury to the extent of Rs. 38,000 during the year under review chiefly contributed to the great reduction in the closing balance of the Northern Division. In every Division a considerable proportion of these unduly inflated balances belong to the Educational Fund. As regards the remaining portion it is reported that the scarcity of labour generally and, in some districts, the interruption of work by plague and cholera, were in many cases responsible for the failure to incur expenditure up to the desired limit. In this connection the attention of the boards concerned should be invited to the concluding portion of paragraph 11 of Government resolution No. 2794, dated the 1st May 1912, and the following remarks of the Commissioner, Northern division :—

"It appears that many works budgetted for could not be carried out owing to a scarcity of labour, although labour might have been expected to be abundant in view of the seasonal conditions. The inference is that the local boards offer an insufficient wage on their works and that they are, therefore, unable to compete with other large employers when work is plentiful."

The Governor in council trusts that in the current year every effort will be made for the utilization of such funds as are freely available. It cannot be regarded as a satisfactory feature of local fund administration in the Presidency that a capital of 20 lakhs should remain unprofitably locked up in the Government treasury.

COMMITTEES.

Works committees have been formed in the majority of the districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions, and their members are reported to have evinced a fair amount of interest in the supervision of works. In the Central Division taluka works committees are in existence everywhere except in the Satara district, and all the district boards are reported to have nominated similar committees except those of Poona, West Khandesh and Sholapur. In the last two districts the need for works committees was not felt, as in West Khandesh all works are carried out or controlled by the Executive Engineer, while in Sholapur the duty of inspecting works in progress has been assigned to members of the district board without the formal appointment of a works committee. In Poona no member of the district board was found willing to serve on a works committee and in East Khandesh the district board committee failed to meet at all during the year. Progress in respect of the appointment of works committees in Sind has not been reported. Rules on the lines of those adopted in East Khandesh defining the duties of works committees were framed in Belgaum and Dharwar during the year.

COMMUNICATION.

The extension and improvement of communications are greatly required in many of the district of the Presidency. But the outlay on these objects of expenditure already absorbs a very large portion of the revenues of the boards. The Commissioner, Northern Division, urges that relief in this respect should be afforded to the boards by the provincialization of many of the more important roads at present maintained by them. Government have already assisted district local boards to a considerable degree by taking over a number of roads which serve more than one district, and even some roads which do not as a matter of fact comply with this condition, and it is their intention to proceed steadily with this policy, as funds permit until all the more important roads which carry the heaviest traffic have been provincialized. But this process must necessarily be gradual. In the meanwhile the local boards might with advantage consider the advisability of following the example of the East Khandesh Board who have recently borrowed five lakhs of rupees for the construction of new roads, and of thus utilizing their credit, where a suitable opportunity occurs and with due regard to prudence and economy, for the raising of loans for road extensions and other works of public utility. Another direction in which some measure of relief in the matter of the maintenance of communications may perhaps be anticipated is indicated by the report from the Southern Division that in certain districts, as a result of the old system of getting petty village works done by voluntary local labour, a good deal of road work, was performed by that agency. This is a satisfactory sign since it is highly desirable that these small communities should learn to rely upon their own resources for the minor conveniences of which they alone resp the benefit.

A GRUESOME FIND.

Yesterday the body of a boy named, Nagim, aged ten was found thrown in a public latrine in Clerk-Road, tied up in a sack. The hands were tied together with a rope and the legs were likewise tied and drawn on to his breast. His clothes and a rope were tied round his neck.

The deceased is the son of a hay merchant, named Narayan Bhagavan, living in a house in De Lisle Road. On Saturday last at about 9 a.m., the boy was sent by his father to count some bundles of grass that were brought in a cart to the stables. Since then he was not seen and the matter was communicated to the police. The boy had some gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, on his person which have disappeared.

Dr. Powell, the Police Surgeon, who examined the body said that the body was too decomposed for him to say what was the cause of the death. There were no knife wounds on his body.

An inquest was held yesterday evening at the Morgue and the jury passed a verdict that the dead body was found in a sack on the 9th June but under what circumstances the deceased came by his death there was no evidence to show.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)

Summary Suit.

391-13—Patell Piraji Maluji E K Patell
Short Causes.
293-13—Kanga Tulsiram Ramsarupaprim Seodayal Tukharam and others.
711-11—Shamrao Bai Bachubai N. Batliwala Aga E Kazaram.
832-12—Payne Mirja M H J M Chhotani Noormahomed S M Joosub.
838-12—Daphtary The Indian Specie Bank Ltd A E Graumapulo and another.
1277-12—Mulji M Rungildas a firm vs Bai Manghalias Gulab vs. Motichand.
1377-12—Matubhai G B Somji vs Mahomed S Kassum and Co a firm Payne.
28-13—Malvi N Jodhraj a firm Baburam Rodhamul and others.
64-13—Sunderdas Pohmul Bros. a firm N. D. Chanderam and Co a firm Payne.
67-13—Mutubhai—Dharamsey Jetha a firm Ranchhoddas Jivraj and ors.
157-12—Patel Meghji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and others Mantri.
201-13—In person Prithiraj Panaji and Co; M Kashinath and another.
202-13—Matubhai Ali M Fuzal Karmali R Dhanji and others.
224-13—Ardeshir Waghji V and Co ; a firm Chandanmull Narandas a firm Dikshit.
288-13—Bhimji Gopaldas Nagardas Seth Chinubhai Haribhai Edgelow,
290-13—Captain Manubai Wd Menson Jossub H Rawa Ardeshir.
294-13—Kanga Tulsiram Ramsarup Natharam Jasiram and others.
296-13—Kanga Tulsiram R. Javlaprasa Hazarimal and another.
352-13—Manchersha M P Contractor D B Cama.
289-13—Dubash Anoopchand Poonamchand and others Amurudin Noordin and another Jamsetji.
407-13—Mulji Bhimaji M and Co ; Abaji Opaji another.
434-13—Madhowji M D Engineer and Bros Kishinlal Motilal.
438-13—Surajmul Dharmage Meghage and Co Sutar NoorjiBhimji and another.
Short Causes.
449-13—Captain E S Ali Saheb and Co N C Pramanick and Sons a firm.
458-13—Ardeshir Aldridge Salmon and Co Haji Rahimtulla Haji Vachha.
For Dismissal under Rule 103.
404-13—Madhowji Madaulal Umedram T Umedram and others.
440-13—Mirza Mahomedalli Ganjji Kurmalibhoy Haji.
Undefended New Long Causes.
69-13—Payne R D Sethna and another Misrilal Lackmidas and others.
146-13—Edgelow Mariambai widow and another the Century S and M Co Ld.
149-13—Matubhai D G Shroff N Kashinath and others.
151-13—Matubhai D Shroff N Kashinath.
3339-13—In person Ghelabhai Shivji G H Ladhabhai and another.
361-13—Smethan Rahimbhoy Moloo Hira Kalloo and others.

Before The Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Commercial Cause.

1251-12—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur. Motichand and D.
Short Cause,
102-13—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi vs. Abdually Hakimji Pagdiwalla, Surajmal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

114-13—Payne and Co. Abdulla Haji Mowji vs. Aba Janmally Jetha. Jamshedji R and D.
605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt Edgelow GW and Co.
1005-12—D J Mantri Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mig Co. Ld. Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.
550-11—Matubai J and A. Chamanlal Karamchand vs. Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H, Manchersha and N.
779-09—Dikshit—N C Pramanic Price Wills Reeves a firm Little.
766-12—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.
1246-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessooi Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dasstur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed. Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd ; Payne and Co.
43-73— Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd ; Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co. Ardeshire H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and are Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K. Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil. Sabnis and G.
1201-12—Sabnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki. Chitnis M and K.
594-42—Subnis and G. Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co ; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

168-13—Captain Matabai Wd Canji Manji Shroff
For hearing and final disposal.
Long causes-
vs. 1272-12—Bhaishanker Sunderji Damodar and another Bai Dahi vs and others Pestonji Sunderdas, Bhaishanker.
338-12—Ardeshir Thakersey Teju and others Lakhamsey Napu and others Malvi
For Hearing on Exceptions to Com'rs Report.
766-11—Payne and Co Haji Jamal Haji Ebrahim vs Haji Umer Haji Ali Mahomed Mahomed Malvi, H M and R
29-10—Shroff D and D Khimji Hirji Humsraj vs Jamshedji Furdunji Karkiria Surajmal and Co
Long causes.
290-11—Edgelow G W and Co The Gujarat G Mills Co, Ltd, vs R D Sethna; Payne and Co
577-11—Papthary F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Maud
784-12—Smetham B and Co. Beramji Bomonji vs Maneklal Manchersha.
578-09—Nanu H and Co. Ibrahim Abdullally vs Maocha and Co. Madhowji K and Co. Maneklal and T.
533-12—Tyabji D and Co. Jotram Kedamath vs Gajumal Chirangilal Motichand and D.
455-11—Mulla and M Adamji Amarbhoy vs Abdulally Lookamsey Payne and Co.
4-12—Maneklal and Th. Hiralal Harjiwan and others vs Purshotam Pitamber and others. Raghawaya N and Co.
270-11—Raghawaya N and Co. Dastur and Co. Radabai, widow and another vs Walibai, widow, Maneklal and T.
834-12—Payne and Co. Bhowandas Viramal and Co. vs Hakimji Tajbhai, Jehangir and S.
891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Katizabai Tyabji D and Co.
1030-12—Motichand and D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand vs Jijibhai Bhagan Purmanand and Co.
685-12—Ardeshir H D and Co Dinbai widow and others vs Basil Norman Lang and others Pestonji R K and Co. F P Pavri ; Edgelow G W and Co.
688-09—Payne and Co. Hormasji Muserwanji Vakil vs Abdul Rahim Ayub and others Payne and Co; Pestonji R K and Co.
342-12—Mulla and M. Framji Hormusji Pavri vs Shapurji Perosha Soonawalla Jamshedji, R and D.
1278-12—Payne and Co. Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjan Alli and others. Little and Co.
8622-11-Bhaishanker K and G. Lakmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co, Ltd vs Ghordhandas Khatao and others. Edgelow G W and Co; Craigie B and Co.
25-13—Madhowji K and C. Goculdas Karsondas vs Valivahu widow, Unwalla and P.
738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayani vs Kapurchand Mohanji; Little and Co.

NOTORIOUS MAN-EATING TIGER.

HOW NAINI TAL WAS SAVED FROM A TERROR.

Special interest attaches to Mr. Smythies' account in the "Indian Forester" for May of his shooting of a notorious man-eating tiger in the Naini Tal district. In the first place it is unusual for tigers to wander up so high up into the Himalayas, and still less frequently do they haunt the environs of a populous station like Naini Tal. But this beast persistently roamed round the forests surrounding Naini Tal for eight months, absolutely terrorising the district. His beat was covered roughly by a ten mile radious, with Naini Tal as the centre. This country is for the most part covered thick forest, varying from the sal of the plains (2,000 feet) to the high level evergreen oak (8,000 feet) while the Slopes are everywhere step and often precipitous. In addition to the Naini Tal and Ranikhet cart roads, the country is intersected by numerous and much frequented bridle-paths and honeycombed with villages. The surroundings forests are largely worked for fuel, grass, timber, etc., and countless coolies are always scattered about.

The man-eater's first recorded kill in the district took place in September 1911, and before he was accounted for by Mr. Smythies (of the Indian Forest Service) in the following April he had killed at least 25 persons. In consequences of his depredations several villages were deserted, and for varying periods all forest work and all traffic on the bridle-roads in his beat had to be stopped. From the state of one of the bodies which was recovered it was evident that he killed with his paws and claws, and not in the customary way with his jaws. Another peculiar feature about this animal was that he once climbed a tree in order to secure one of his victims.

During these eight months the man-eater had several escapes. A subaltern had three shots at him without hitting him, and on another occasion a villager managed to put a 12-bore solid lead bullet into him out of an antique gun, without, however, seriously injuring him. Mr. Smythies and a party had an unsuccessful beat for the man-eater in February, and another sportsman sat up for him over the remains of one of his victims for two nights and a day, without getting a shot.

The tiger's last kill took place near Bhawali, seven miles from Naini Tal, and it was by siting up for him in a "machan" over the remains of this victim that Mr. Smythies finally brought him to book. He proved to be an old male, 8 feet 9 inches in length. He seemed in good condition and not in the least mangy. But the reason for his man-eating depredations and for his habit of killing with his paws was manifest from the state of his mouth. His right jaw had, at one time been raked by a shot, which had smashed both canines and knocked out all the molars. On the left side also the canines were decayed and useless, so that he had only his lejt molars fit for use. It is not to be wondered at that the villagers of the district turned out in trimphal procession to escort the dead body of their old enemy to Bhawali,

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
InMay1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1035000	1719825	684825	.....
InMay1913				
Bombay ...	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	3015000	5031925	2016925	.....
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913				
Bombay..	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

New Bread

can be eaten directly it comes from the oven fragrant and delicious, if it is raised with "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" bread, a few minutes old, is just as digestible as ordinary bread a day old—but it's far nicer and far better.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder

is used one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested fromthe first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenscious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

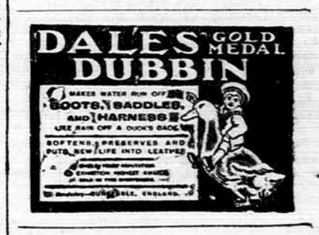
Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay



MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [June 9TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Gold Coins.	Rs. 2,020	Trieste	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	...	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	132	159,840

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913 5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 29th May 6 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 4th June 7 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 33 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market is quiet and unchanged at 1s 3d 31-32 T.T., 1s 4d on Demand and 1s 4d 1-4 for 3 months' sight credit. There is little business either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.
	August.
Do. do Francs	170 3-4 to 171
Do. do Marks	... 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-4
Shanghai „	... 200
Japan „	... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened easy at 95 15-16 for Cash and the settlement and after declining 1-16, close at the opening rates as under. A small business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement	... „ 95 15 0

BULLION.—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday was 1-16 lower for ready at 27 1-2 and 1-16 lower for forward at 59 3-4. New York was 1-8 down at 59 5-8. The local market opened at 70 ex duty for the first settlement and has advanced 3-16 during the day. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	6
Australian Gold	... „	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	70	1	0
1st Settlement	... „	70	3	0
2nd Settlement	... „	70	5	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	79	7	0
1st Settlement March	... „	79	9	0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	11	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

We give below jottings from various reports received by last mail from Liverpool and New York.

COTTON AND FINANCE.—(Published by Theo. H. Price New York). "Another fact of statistical history is that Texas has never made three big crops in succession. The application of this statement depends upon whether we regard the last two crops, which are the largest Texas ever produced, as bountiful in relation to the acreage planted. Opinions differ on this point.

"The New York Commercial has compiled and published a revised estimate of the acreage to be planted. It indicates an increase over last year of about seven per cent. It would require the ability of "The Professional Crop-Killer" to descry anything really unfavourable in crop conditions as at present, and the only pessimistic statement that is possible to make is that it is not likely such perfection should be long maintained"—(30th April 1913).

REYNOLDS AND GIBSON :—(Liverpool). "It looks now as if the "visible supply" for the world at the end of the season will be about one million bales, notwithstanding the fact that the "invisible" supplies will have been very distinctly encroached upon. With Lancashire order books already being filled with commitments for next season, with a much more settled outlook for the Continent, with the tariff question probably out of the way, by then, in America, with the knowledge that there is still a very heavy quantity of those for distant deliveries, extending until 1920, still to be filled (and consequently, meanwhile to be covered with paper), it is very evident that the world is taking a big chance as to next year's crop. It may be a big crop—we hope for the genuine trade of the world it will be—but it is evident that (more than any time this last few years) it is absolutely essential that it must be a big one or else to-day's prices of new crop cotton will prove to be not only reasonable but cheap," (22nd May 1913)

NORDEN AND CO.,—(New York.)" Notwithstanding some disturbance in manufacturing circles in the United States due to the revision of the tariff, there seems to beno need for a downward modification of estimates of the year's consumption being well ahead of the year's production, making a large crop necessary for next season, That large crop is not yet assured by any means, and we continue to feel that purchases of the fell positions on slight breaks will prove profitable. Minor fluctuations due to weather reports from day to day can of course not be predicted." (May 9th 1913.)

A. STERN & Co., (LIVERPOOL.—" Crop conditions and prospects are in the main satisfactory, although the start of the crop generally is not such as to warrant confidence in a bumper yield. The weather generally throughout the belt is somewhat too cold, and a good spell of warm dry weather is now necessary for good results."

"The action of the market recently has proved conclusively that there is a fairly large "short" interest in America, and that for the present there is more disposition to cover as opportunity offers than to increase commitments on the "short" side, The near approach of the issue Bureau Report will no doubt also induce caution on the "bear" side, and unless crop accounts continue to come in very favourably between now and the 1st June, we look for a hardening tendency between now and that date, and if unfavourable weather should supervene a sharp advance is quite likely." (22nd May 1913.)

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD & Co.—Steady quiet Saturday market. Weather in Texas is very dry and hot. Rains badly needed in South Texas. Do not think crop has suffered very much yet. In Carolina and Georgia weather is partly clouded, light rains, In Memphis district heavy rains last night.

GRUNING & Co.—Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of "call" cotton. Market has a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance. Crop accounts are very favourable.

There was little change in the home markets on Saturday. This morning the local market opened quiet, the quotation for fine Broach June being Rs. 289 and for fine Khamgaon Akola June Rs. 251. New crop rates were Rs. 2 lower than Saturdays close. For forward there is little business doing, and there has been only a very moderate enquiry for ready cotton. Prices close as under.

Rainfall has extended into Guzerat and Kathiawar, and since Saturday the following falls are reported. Ahmedabad 1. 15," Rajkot 69 cents and Bhaunagar 32 cents. In the Central Provinces the chief fall is at Akola, about 1 inch. On the West Coast heavy rain has fallen,

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	288-9	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... „	238-9	Jan.

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	289	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..		251	do
do. Bengal	...	238	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	273	do
Good M G Coompta	...	276	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	272	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	266	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	278	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·39 —·02	6·37 —·02	6·27 —·02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·15 —·02	6·09 —·02	6·05 —·02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·04 —·02	6·04 —·02	6·05 —·02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7	5	0 B.T.
September	... „	8	4	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8	9	0 B.T.
Yellow Gurzat	„	8	8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni	... „	49	8	0
Yellow Higanghat	„	63	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	61	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11	9	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	51	8	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quiet :—

June—September	... Rs.	8	2	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	3	6 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5	10	0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,690
Bank of India	...	69 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	66 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	512 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	529
Kohinoor	...	795
Manockji Petit	...	3,200
New Great Eastern	...	352 1-2
Standard	...	1,382 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		202
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		178
Bombay S N Ordy	..	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,475 July
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20
Treacher and Co	...	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 587 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	7,909	bales.
Wheat	...	3,732	cwts.
Linseed	...	6,766	„
Rapeseed	...	2,974	„
Gingellyseed	...	734	„
Poppyseed	...	539	„
Groundnuts	...	588	„
Castorseed	...	3,333	„
Rice	...	489	„
Myrabollams.	...	45	„
Cottonseed	...	7,464	„
Mowraseed	...	216	„
Gram	...	7,265	„
Joowar	...	35	„
Maize	...	Nil	
Barley	...	75	„

LIVERPOOL, June 9.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·41	6·39
July-Aug....	6·39	6·37
Aug.-Sept....	6·29	6·27
Sept.-Oct....	6·17	6·15
Oct.-Nov....	6·11	6·09
Nov.-Dec....	6·07	6·05
Dec.-Jan....	6·06	6·04
Jan.-Feb....	6·09	6·07
Feb.-Mar....	6·10	6·08

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 31st May 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 7th June 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 31 Rs	May 24. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	18534309	16914594
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	97796981	101074093
Post Bills.....	2889	2889
Sundries	3138767	3229414
	140072946	141720990
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	15781128	17899439
Other authorised Securities	418705	418705
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	24235963	23103036
Loans do. do....	37646842	36900768
Bills discounted and purchased	24671108	22898277
Dead Stock.....	258564	258850
Stamps	5479	5415
Bullion.....	470673	438005
Balances with other Banks	760338	628203
Sundries	841660	912029
Cash.....	34982486	38258434
Rupees.....	140072946	141720990

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th May 1913, as compared with the statement of 2nd June 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 27. Rs.	a. p.	May 20. Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000	0 0	20000000	0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000	0 0	18500000	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c....	24022365	6 4	23942192	15 3
Other Deposits, &c	160914390	13 0	167520457	4 0
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	971031	10 7	787931	9 6
Sundries	2903083	0 6	3002467	0 4
	227311370	14 5	233853049	13 1
Assets.	**Rs.**	**a. p.**	**Rs.**	**a. p.**
Govt. Securities	15228805	0 0	15101700	0 0
Other authorized Investments	9377408	0 0	9347608	0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	47030012	1 6	46285391	13 1
Accounts of Credit on do	40958730	2 9	40447665	4 10
Bills discounted, &c	38512058	0 6	38391322	13 7
Balances with other Banks.	2672711	7 3	2827954	14 8
Bullion	.....		.....	
Dead Stock...	2482873	1 9	2483471	6 9
Stamps	18468	12 2	13075	13 4
Sundries	373052	5 9	370826	6 9
	156649118	15 8	155268916	9 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	70663251	14 9	78584132	4 1
Cash, &c., at Branches.				
	227311370	15 0	233853048	13 1

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	3,67,366	Increase.
Office at Branches ...	4,48,039	Decrease.
Other Deposits	67,06,067	Increase.
Post Bills.....	1,83,100	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	1,56,905	Decrease.
Loans	7,41,621	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	5,11,165	Do.
Mercantile Bills	1,20,736	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	51,25,775	Increase.
Cash at Branches	27,96,106	Do.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—218 bales cotton, Solomon Bros' 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 141 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 40 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 3,054 cwts oilcake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mills ; 1,860 cwts oilcake, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 63 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 8,000 cwts wheat, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 cases cotton curtain, and 1 bale cotton numda, B J Bhaingara.

Arabia s—143 bales hides, and 15 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co; 15 casks, and 4 bales goatskins, E N Stein ; 4 bales sheep skins, A and H Mahomed ; 1 bundle woolen carpets, C Dinshaw and Sons ; 16 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co ; 80 bales hemp, S Ramrickdas ; 96 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiaj and Sons ; 139 cwts Indian condiments, and 6 cwts chillies, N K. Jassawalla ; 21 cwts zinc dross, K M Nathoo ; 280 cwts cottonseed meal, Jamshed Oil Mills ; 50 cwts fishmaws, R Dhuny and Co ; 4 cases I. model of Durbar Pavilion, K King and Co ; 4,123 lbs mica, W H Brady and Co ; 25 cwts M O P shell, E Mahomed ; 12 cwts bees wax, J. M. Rahimtoola ' 6 cases opium, P and O S N Co, 63 bales cow hides, 23 bales goat skins, W and A Graham ; 4 bales goat skins, and 62 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy ; 36 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Arabia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia s—4 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cairnross s—16,000 cwts wheat, 20,000 cwt cottonseed, and 10,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,840 cwts castorseed and 4,080 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, M Vasaujee

Ariosto s—2,285 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cottonseed, Volkart Bros

Clarissa Radcliffe Middlesborough.—2,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co ; 48,140 cwts cottonseed, and 14,000 cwts, castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVE.

Havraise s—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise s—800 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.

Koranna s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Ville de Bordeaux s—55 bales cottonfly, K Vitram and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 6,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Havraise s—74 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macphee s—1,600 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Weissenfels —255 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Markomannia s—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cake, M H Dehdashti.

Warturn s—500 cwts groundnuts kernel, K Jewandas and Co ; 2 cwts buffalo horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 360 cwts cow horns, E G Nanji.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturm s—24 cwts bees wax. MA Kayum.

Royal Prince s—10 bales cotton fly, J G Tadiwalla; 300 cwts poppyseed, and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 80 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 195 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co; 279 cwts gum Arabic, and 25 cwts olibanum, C Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 93 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sardegna s—25 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zanoni s—400 bales cotton, W M K Kaisha.

Benacre s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Penang Maru s—300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru s—27 cwts gum Arabic, A H Mawji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—bales cotton. M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru s—300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 350 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha, 342 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton twist, I David,

China s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 750 bales cotton twist, E D Sasson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru s—550 bales cotton twist M B Kaisha.

Penang Maru s—550 bales cotton twist M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS JUNE, 9.

Steamer Barala—from Basrah via Karachi Agents—M M and Co., 14 bundles fish salted, 3,194 bags sardines, 97 bundles fish, 6 bundles shark fins, 58 bags gum, 2 bundles skins, 231 bags dates, 1 bundles specie, 39 bags b seed, 150 cases rose-water, 180 bundles wool.

Steamer City of Agra—from Durban, Agents —K Nixon and Co., 6,002 11-20 tons coal.

Steamer Kola—from Basreh via Karachi, Agents—M M and Co., 10 bundles skins, 50 bags gram dall, 400 bundles dates, 10 bundles 12 boxes specie, 16 bundles wool.

Steamer Wachtfeh—from Hamburg, Agents —W and A. Graham and Co., 5312 barrels cement, 77 crates tiles, 10 cases aloes, 255 drum bleaching powder, 546 cases 11 barras 2 casks, 6 crates hollow glassware, 8 cases bangles, 359 cases 12 casks bottles, 7 cases clock and watches, 415 cases window glass, 14 cases plate glass, 30 bundles fish plates 200 barrels 428 casks 1 keg lubricating oil, 27 cases salad oil, 145 cases locks, 8 cask red oil, 10 cases cheese, 125 cases biscuits 25 cases stiralized milk, 841 cases 13 casks nails, 40 casks 465 cases beer, 115 cases brandy 41 cases wine, 200 cases whisky, 10 cases sherry, 1,098 cases spirits, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 194 cases 37 casks 75 drums 10 tineanns 116 kegs paints and colours, 252 kegs 82 casks 6 drums 915 cases aniline colour, 12 cases 355 casks 50 kegs alezerine colour, 153 cases 11 casks lampware, 161 bundles sleepers, 8 casks sugar of lead, 50 kegs white lead, 170 kegs 150 drums 40 barrels red lead, 60 chests tea, 800 bundles yellow metal squares 69 cases 1.062 bales paper, 4 bales 177 cases cotton goods, 4 cases 19 bales cotton yarn, 54 cases cotton and silk, 8 cases silken goods, 17 cases woolens, 7 cases 6 bales wool, 2 cases dyed cottons, 4 cases 6 bales woolen yarn.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1690
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	69½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Bangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	87
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Auritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sind, Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...				
Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	141
Do. Mirpur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	587½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	2½ „	138½
Central Provinces.	25		4	96
Gujrat Railway ...	100		1	138

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brcul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	80 84	872½
New Berar	500	500	40	525
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	905
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2125
China ...	1000	1000	...	805
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1475
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118¾
Corrimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	288½
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	512½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	520
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	377½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy oward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1330
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1500
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3200
Morarji Goculdas...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1090
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	167½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	780
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1332½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	132½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	300
Swadesh ...	500	500	35	1720
Textile	500	500	20	1450
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	490
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	623

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	8 p. c.	170
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath' ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	630
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	202
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	178
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	4 p. c.	19
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8¼	28¼
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Jots Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	250
Karachi Landing.	200	25	12	171
Maroks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	73½
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	340
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Philips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	850
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	20
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	71
Sourly and Co ...	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...	220
Ld P.	150	150	...	174
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p.c.	215
Tephne Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	62
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 30	500

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. Britian manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, Established over 85 years.

India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Ta-ta Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wis

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL RAINFALL ON WEST COAST.

Whether conditions yesterday confirmed the impression that the monsoon has broken in Bombay. Rain fell at intervals throughout the day and continued during the night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the West Coast; fairly general in Assam, Northwest of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and local in Gujarat, and Central India. A few falls also occurred on the east of the United Provinces and the submontane Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Kyaukpyu, two inches; Mergui, Moulmein and Lashio, one and a half; Bhamo, three; Akyab, Chittagong and Mymensingh, four; Cox's Bazar, one and a half; Jessore, Dinajpur, Cuttack and Ranchi, two; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, one; Benares, one and a half; Roorkee. one; Dehra Dun, Chakrata and Muktesar, two; Murree, one and a half; Rawalpindi, three; Surat and Amraoti, one; Saugor, Poona, Mormugao, Karwar, Belgaum and Bangalore, one and a half and Mercara one.

Intensity of the Arabian Sea current has decreased and rainfall has been less on the Malabar Coast and South Peninsula, but rain due to current continues in the central parts of the country. Falls due to the Bay current have not been so heavy, but the extent is somewhat larger over the country in Northeast India. Disturbance in the Arabian Sea still exists but does not appear likely now to develop into a storm.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in north-west India.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Meteorological Department by the Port Officer, Simla:—

The disturbance off the Kathiawar coast still exists, but shows no sign of developing.

LATER.

"There is now no indication of a storm, and, as monsoon has reached Kathiawar Coast, do not think it is probable that one will form. But weather remains disturbed in the north-east Arabian Sea. Lower warning hoist cautionary signal."

AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer "Subedar" Captain H. J. Crebbin which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast Ports experienced heavy squall of wind, rain and high westerly swell.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Burala," Captain R. S. Milne which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Karachi and Coast Ports reports having encountered variable wind and high S. W. swell.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.
IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	0 79	0 82
Monday, 9th June,,.....	4·81	4·97
Total.....	5·60	5·79
Same date last year	0·00	0·00

Rainfall upto 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
Rain all up to 8 a. m.
June 9.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	1·55	2·25	2·55	0 00

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 9th June	Total up-to-date,
In. cts.	In. c's.
0 30	0 62

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 8th ...	86·3	78·0	...	...
Jask ...	95·3	87·3	...	...
Muskat 8th ...	102·3	90·1	...	0·15
Multan ...	117·8	93·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi ...	103·4	69·6	2·63	2·83
Lahore ...	108·4	85·2	0·06	0·18
Sirsa ...	109·8	88·0	...	...
Ambala ...	101·0	77·9	0·09	0·09
Delhi ...	105·5	83·8	...	...
Agra ...	108·0	83·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	103·8	80·1	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	104·6	80·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	93·2	77·4	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	82·1	75·5	0·11	2·25
Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	92.0	84·6	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	104·6	87·2	...	0·00
Jaipur ...	108·2	82·6	0·03	0·03
Kotah ...	107·6	86·6	...	0·00
Bhuj ...	101·5	83·5	...	0·02
Dwarka ...	91·8	83·2	...	0·08
Verawal ...	84·6	79·8	0·37	0·84
Rajkot ...	97·6	75·3	0·39	0·94
Bhavnagar Para.	99·0	79·3	0·32	0·57
Surat ...	94·9	79·1	0·16	1·73
Ahmedabad ...	104·6	78·7	1·15	1·40
Deesa ...	107·8	81·4	0·03	0·05
Keemuch ...	103·9	77·0	0·15	0·15
Indeze ...	97·6	77·6	0·04	0·04
Jubbulpore ...	89·3	75·3	0·78	1·52
Saugor ...	96·8	73·6	1·27	1·84
Hoshangabad ...	99·6	76·9	0·11	0·18
Khandwa ...	95·2	79·1	...	0·75
Akola ...	99·2	76·5	0·09	0·27
Amraoti ...	95·8	76·2	0·94	1·92
Nagpur ...	96·6	78·3	...	0·52
Chanda ...	95·0	77·5	0·19	2·07
Raipur ...	93·7	77·6	...	1·09
BOMBAY ...	84·4	78·3	2·99	3·47
Ratnagiri ...	82·3	76·4	2·34	9·50
Mormugao ...	85·0	77·7	1·39	14·50
Karwar ...	82·2	76·0	1·18	14·65
Malegaon ...	91·9	75·1	0·02	2·08
Ahmednagar ...	84·6	72·9	0·08	5·38
Poona ...	78·0	72·8	1·49	5·03
Sholapur ...	90·8	75·1	0·04	1·12
Bijapur ...	84·2	73·3	...	1·85
Belgaum ...	74·3	68·0	1·26	4·12
Aurangabad ...	88·9	74·2	0·04	1·43
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	96·4	77·7	0·07	1·44
Hyderabad ...	90·8	76·7	...	2·31
Mangalore ...	84·3	74·3	1·68	17·54
Calicut ...	83·8	74·1	0·55	15·57
Cochin ...	87·2	73·7	0·65	14·10
Colombo ...	87·5	75·5	...	3·32
Masulipatam ...	97·3	82·7	...	0·85
Bellary ...	90·0	75·3	0·08	0·78
Cuddapah ...	100·5	81·5	...	...
Madras ...	101·5	85·5	...	0·02
Bangalore ...	79·3	66·8	0·02	2·07
Coimbatore ...	88·4	71·8	0·04	0·23
Trichinopoly ...	99·1	77·8	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	100·7	80·7	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 2·63" of rain associated with a thunder-storm Skies are heavily clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; minimum temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi but in excess at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·41" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewher. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-wester; districts, the deficiency amounting to 24 deg F. during the day at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi, lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and the southern half of Kathiawar and local rain in west Central India. Rajkot has had 0·39", Veraval 0·37" Bhavnagar-Para 0·32", Ahmedabad 1·15", Surat 0·16", and Neemuch 0·15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern district and local rain elsewhere; Jubbulpore has had 0·78", Saugor 1·27", Hoshangabad 0·11", Amraoti 0·94" and Chanda 0·19". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division minimum temperature is also below normal in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Widespread rain has fallen; Bombay has had 2·99", Ratnagiri 2·34", Mormugao 1·39" and Karwar 1·48". Skies are heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 1·49" and Belgaum 1·26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the west Coast of the Peninsula; the fall has been heavy at Bombay but at the other stations there has been a decrease in the amount of rain, Cochin and Calicut reporting less three quarters of an inch. There has been a further extension of rainfall in Kathiawar and Gujarat, precipitation having been fairly general. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the north-easlern Central Province and local rain over the rest of the central parts of the country, the Bombay Deccan and the south United Provinces. A noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the extension on rainfall to the extreme north, Rawalpindi reporting a heavy fall of 263". The disturbed conditions in the north-east Arabian Sea appear to be moving inland.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat and Kathiawar, fairly general rain in west Central India and the wertern half of the Central Provinces, local rain elsewhere on the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, and some showers in the submontane districts of the Punjab and the south United Provinces. Some decrease in the amount of rainfall is possible in the south Konkan and the adjacent parts of Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 9th June, 1913, was 29·682 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

INDIAN REMOUNTS.

DEMAND FOR AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

According to Mr. N. Baldock a well-known Australian remount contractor who has been interviewed in Perth, Western Australian, the reason why so many Australian horses are broken-winded is attributable to the fact that the English sires imported into Australia do not by any means represent the best blood that the the old country is capable of producing. "One might term them flash 'squibs,'" remarked Mr. Baldock. "In India a buyer looks with great suspicion on a horse that displays high shoulders and a long rein or neck. This is the class of horse he 'squib' produces. In may opinion the Commonwealth Government should appoint inspectors both in England and Australia in order to prevent the introduction of this class of sire. The industry is a big one, and has bigger prospects. It is essential, however. that the right stamp of horse should be bred. There is a big demand for Australian horseflesh in India, I have a remount depot in Bombay. from which I supply about 2,500 horses annually to the Indian authorities, at an average price of £45. My supplies are mostly drawn from Queensland, which appears to be the only State that has entered seriously into the business. I have not been able to secure any horses from Western Australia. Some of the horses in India are imported from Australia and Hungary, but they are much inferior to the best Australian remount. Altogether there are about 8,000 horses absorbed annually in India, but it is quite probable that the near feature will see a reduction in this number. As a result of the Nicholson Commission, appointed to inquire into army matters generally, economies are expected to be made. One of the remount depots has usually about 1,200 spare horses ready for service, but as soon as the present number has been absorbed this practice will be abolished."

A nine-hole golf course has been laid out in the military station of Lansdowne. It is reported—probably owing to the condition of the country over which the course lies—that the opening day was notable chiefly for the fact that no less than five balls and one player were lost during the afternoon!

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

NURSING ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING.

The general meeting of the subscribers and donors of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association was held in the Killick building, Fort, yesterday afternoon; the Hon. Mr. Chrystal presiding.

The following report of the Committee was submitted with the statement of accounts for the fifteen months ending 31st March last :

"The number of Nurses on the Hospital Staff during the period averaged 48, consisting of 9 Sisters, one of whom acts in rotation as Night Superintendent 16 Senior Nurses, 16 Junior Nurses and 7 probationers. During the year 34 Probationers have been enrolled and of these 17 are still in the service of the Association

The average number of Nurses on the Private Nursing Staff during this period was 12. They attended 177 cases of which, 5 were confinement cases, 21 Small-pox and other infectious diseases. There were no Plague cases nursed.

The Committee have pleasure in appending a report on the nursing in the Wards from Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, M.B., I.M.S., the Physician-in-charge of the Hospital and would express their satisfaction at the efficiency of the work done by the Hospital and the Private Nursing Staff during the period under report.

The Committee desire to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Miss Mill the Lady Superintendent and Miss Walters the Assistant Lady Superintendent to whose energy and zeal in the welfare and progress of the Institution, the efficient nursing of the Hospital is mainly due. Miss Mill was away for 6 months furlough last summer, Miss Walters acting for her; on her return Miss Walters took six month's leave her post being temporarily filled by Miss Dietz, a Sister brought out from England.

The health of the Nursing Staff has been good with the exception of malaria during the past fifteen months. There have been 87 admissions into Hospital in the 15 months as compared with 88 in the previous 12 months.

Several Nurses from the Private Nursing Staff have been employed in the Infectious and Out Wards as well as in the Hospital so as to maintain the efficiency of nursing in the general wards, and in respect of the services rendered by those Nurses the Association has a claim against Government for Rs. 2,657-6-4.

The Committee desire to tender their thanks to Captain R. M. Carter, I. M. S. for giving during the year the required course of lectures in Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery for the instruction of the Nurses.

The Committee desire to tender their thanks to all subscribers to the funds of the Association and the several religious denominations who have devoted their Offertories on Hospital Sunday to this Charity, and to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club for their donations amounting to Rs. 2,400. Their thanks are also due to Kala Sawa, a contractor of Surat, who, at the instance of Mr. W. Bulkley, forwarded a sume of Rs. 2,000 as a donation to the funds of the European General Hospital. They trust that present subscribers will in the interests of tha Hospital continue to accord towards the funds of this Association their generous support in the same manner as hitherto, and that many fresh subrcribers may be secured.

Under instructions received from Government to prepare the Accounts of the Association in future according to their financial year instead of the Calender year, the Committee have decided to close the Accounts on the 31st March each year instead of on the 31st December as hitherto and are therefore publishing the Accounts now for the 15 months ended 31st March 1913.

The Visiting Committees have paid regular monthly visits to the wards of the Hospital. No complaints were received from the patients. The suggestions which occurred to the Visiting Committees as a result of their inspections were duly minuted and dealt with by the Physician in charge.

Before concluding the report the Committee desire to record with regret the resignation of Mr. Leslie Blunt as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. The Committee desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Blunt who during the three years he acted as Secretary and Treasurer, rendered very valuable services to the Association.

The thanks of the Committee are also due to Capt. Carter, I. M. S., who undertook the duties of the Honorary Secretary and treasurer for a short time on the resignation of Mr. Blunt, Mr. D. W. Wilson has kindly undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the association, for which the committee are much obliged.

The committee's thanks are further due to many friends for sending flowers, Jellies, books, etc., for the patients, to the ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association for singing to the patients on Sundays, to Messrs. Soundy and Company for again providing the nurses with tickets for Skating Rink and to "We Ten" and "A Round Dozen" for most generously entertaining the Nurses at two delightful dances in the cold weather."

The following report was submitted by Lt.-Col, Collie, Physician in charge St. George's Hospital. The Nursing Staff of the Hospital performed their duties in a highly satisfactory manner; no complaints were made to my knowledge nor do I remember receiving any for years.

It gives me much pleasure to move the adoption of the Report and the statement of the accounts of the Committee of this Association which we have now before us. Both point to a steady record of progress and efficiency.

Owing to its having been considered desirable to bring the Association's financial year into line with the financial year recognised by Government the statement of accounts now presented is for a period of fifteen months ended on the 31st of March last. A comparison, therefore, between the accounts now rendered and those of previous years is a little difficult. Those, however, who care to go into them will find that the affairs of the Association for the period under review are thoroughly satisfactory.

The Nursing Staff of the Hospital has been well maintained, the average number of nurses being only two below last year and well up to the average of former years. It is satisfactory to note that the health of the staff has been relatively better than during the year preceding. The nurses in recent years have suffered very much from malaria in common with other residents in the neighbourhood of the Docks and St. George's Hospital. I hope the diminution in illness now in evidence may show a continued improvement.

The private No. 59 establishment shows a slight increase in strength, there having been an average of twelve nurses this year, against ten last year. Its revenue account is equally satisfactory, I should like to take this opportunity of stating that the private No.59 Staff connected with this Association is entirely self-supporting, and that no money from Government contributions or public subscriptions are devoted to us maintenance. I have repeatedly heard it said that it should not be necessary to raise funds from the public to supply nurses to people in their own homes who can quite afford to pay for nurses themselves. Those who say this are under a total misapprehension as the most cursory reference to the accounts will show. All money raised from the public and contributed by Government is applied solely to the maintenance of the nurses engaged in the wards of St. George's Hospital, and with this the private No. 59 Staff has no connection whatever. The latter establishmeat belongs to another branch of the Association's work, which is to provide a service of fully qualified nurses for private cases on as moderate terms as possible, and, as I have said already, this branch of the work supports itself.

The Committee regret the loss of Miss Walters, their Assistant Lady Superintendent for many years, who has gone to the important part of Lady Supirintendent of the Civil Hospital at Karachi. The very large number of old nurses now holding superior appointments all over India is a gratifying testimony of the high position which St. George's Hospital holds as atraining school for nurses. The report alludes to a change in the Association's Honorary Secretary through the resignation of Mr. Leslie Blunt. The office of the Honorary Secretary to an association of the importance of this one is no sinecure and to have carried on its business as efficiently as Mr. Blunt has done for the last three years must have meant large calls on his time. Mr. Blunt deserves the warmest thanks of us all.

I feel I cannot close my remarks without referring to the approaching retirement of Col. Collie, who as Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, has been an ex-officio member of this committee for the last 8 years. During the whole of this period he has placed his high administration abilities at the service of the Association and he has neither spared his time, thought or trouble in promoting its welfare and that of nurses with whom he has been associated. Through his intimate knowledge of the work of the nurses in the hospital his presence on the committee has been of great value, as has also the advice which he has so ungrudgingly given in all matters connected with the internal management of the nursing staff. On his retirement your committee will lose an ardent and able colleague in whose wisdom they could plan the greatest confidence and on whom assistant they could always rely.

Lt.-Col. Collie said that he had been connected with the hospital since 1884. St. George's Hospital had been a nursery of nurses in India. It was the premier hospital in this country and its nursing Association was well equipped and up to date. It began with a very small beginning and though started with a small staff of only three or four sisters it had risen under the auspices of this Association to one of the finest training school for nurses in India. They were now sending out a large number of nurses to different parts of the country upto Afghanistan, Sind and Persia. The development of nursing movement in India was due to the exertions of Mr. Forrest head of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company and this movement spread in other parts of India. One point Lt.-Col. Collie wished to allude to was that if possible they should try and get over the possibility which prevented the nurses trained in India from being requisitioned in the way they ought to be. He could not find out the reason but if anything they were better suited than others. They understood the needs of India, they were conversent with the language of the native servants and satisfactorily could deal with them.

With regard to Miss Mill, Col. Collie said that the Committee must congratulate themselves upon having been able to have in her a wonderful lady at the head of the Institution who could train and manage 60 to 70 young ladies.

Col. Collie, in conclusion, thanked the Committee and the Secretary for cordially accepting and favourably entertaining all proposals and suggestions made by him. He particularly thanked the Hon. Mr. Chrystal for the kind reference he had made about him.

The Hon. Mr. Sprott, the Hon. Mr. Chrystal, the Revd. Mr. Barham, Government nominees; Lt. Col. Collie, I.M.S., Capt. Harkness, I.M.S., Mr. L.H. Savile, ex-officio members; The Hon. Sir Henry Proster Kt., Mr. G. D. Traylen, Mr. G. F. D. Tennant, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. A. H. Froom, Mr. D. W. Wilson, members re-elected.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were reappointed auditors, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Duncan Wilson, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

A meeting of the executive of the Annandale Fete was held at the Simla Town Hall Sir Henry McMahon presiding, The wrestling competitions, we learn, promise to be a big success, as wrestlers are going up from Patiala, Amritsar, Lahore, and most of the districts famous for wrestling in the Punjab. Several teams have also entered for the tugs-of-war. The Viceroy's band, the Leinster Regiment band and the band of the Sanawar Military School will play throughout the day. The Rajas of the surrounding Hill States are warmly supporting the Fete, and it is expected that at least 20,000 or 30,000 people will attend at Annandale on the 14th June. The Maharajas of Patiala, Kapurthala, Durbhanga and Dholpur, and the Ranas of Bhagat and Dhami, have all contributed to the prizes for the gathering. The Elphinstone Bioscope from Calcutta will play a prominent part in the day's programme.

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Lord and Lady Hardinge attended a performance of *The Education of Elizabeth* at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, a few nights ago.

Twenty-four of the political prisoners sent to the Andamans from Bengal are now employed as watchmen on the coconut plantations in the island.

Sir H.Rider Haggard, the well-known novelist, who went to Australia some time back with the Empire Trade Commision, is returning to London. He arrived in Colombo on Wednesday last.

The official designation of the Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary) has been changed into Assistant Director-General Indian Medical Service.

The Rajah of Cochin's promise on his 69th birthday to give his subjects local self-government has now taken a practical shape. As an experimental measure a few villages with a population of over 2,500 inhabitants have been selected for the purpose. The Village Panchayat will consist of five members either elected or nominated according to the discretion of the Dewan.

The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphs as follows:—"At the Ceylon Association's annual meeting on the 12th instant Sir Henry McCallum is proposing a Resolution to the effect that the Association approves of Peradeniya as a site for the proposed Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The report recommends that the Association continue its co-operation with the Labour Federation."

A youngman named David Samuel Peters, residing in the neighbourhood of European Asylum Lane, Calcutta, while on his way home from work at the jetties in a closed ticca gharry, met with a rather nasty accident resulting in the dislocation of three front teeth. The injured lad appears to have been leaning rather heavily one of the side doors when the coochman's erratic driving cause his gharry to lurch to one side, throwing the boy's full weight against the door, which suddently burst open, pitching him out with great force on to the road below. In addition to other minor injuries to his face and hands, the youth seriously damaged three of his front teeth. He was removed to a local dentist, who extracted the loosened teeth.

A serious occurrence, with fortunately no grave results, took place at Madampitiya Ceylon during a strong wind in the early morning. A coconut tree laden with nuts came down crashing through the roof of a room of a house occupied by the family of Mr. C. Zanetti, Irrigation Engineer. In the room were sleeping two of Mr. Zanetti's children and four other girls who had come for day's holiday from Bishop's College with them. The top of the tree, most miraculously stopped about a foot from some of the sleeping children, with the trunk resting on the wall. Curiously enough, the accident which would have scared older persons out of their wits for some time had very little effect on the children, who, when the first shock of the sudden intrusion of a coconut tree into the room had passed, looked upon it as a big joke to find a tree full of tempting young coconuts within easy reach.—Cor.

There is still no news from Captains Pritchard and Waterfield, who started on their journey of exploration beyond the North-East Frontier early in April. Their earlier stages were through the mountainous country north of Hkamtilong and here the physical difficulties would be extreme, while the question of supplies would have to be carefully considered as villages are rarely found. But Captain Pritchard's previous experience would serve him in good stead and this section of the journey was doubtless completed without mishap. Thereafter the route taken can only be conjectured, but it may have been into Zayul and Pomed beyond Rima as new ground would be broken in that direction. In any case the journey must be considered a very adventurous one, and it is hoped that news may soon be received from the two young officers who have been lost to sight for three months.

Motor transport in Calcutta has suddenly emerged into prominence, and so far as the requirements of the docks and jetty traffic are concerned the time would certainly appear to have come thinks the "Statesman" when it should be given at least a trial. Another direction in which motor transport might well be employed was suggested by Mr. J. G. Apcar in the course of a discussion in the Corporation on the proposed extension of the tramways so as to tap areas which are not served at present by tramways. Mr. Apcar's proposition was that a system of motor omnibuses should be started to run from these areas, and that when the traffic had sufficiently developed, the Tramway Company might consider whether the omnibuses were to be run by the Corporation, by the Tramway Company, or by some third party; but there is a great deal in his remarks as to the comparative cheapness of the service, and as to the case with which it could be transferred from one district to another.

News which comes through Darjeeling shows that there is still considerable uneasiness at Lhassa as to a possible advance of a Chinese force from Chiamdo. There are constant rumours as to movements from that quarter, but the reports are never substantiated. So far as the "Pioneer" can make out the position, the Chinese have only a comparatively small detachment at Chiamdo, their present efforts being mainly directed to subduing the tribesmen to the south and south-east of Batang. Here they have their hands full, for they have failed to capture Hsiencheng where they suffered a bad defeat some months ago. They have also had to restore their line of communication from Batang to Cheng-tu through Tachien-lu as the tribesmen swept through the Yalung Valley last year and destroyed most of the posts. The apprehensions felt at Lhassa would, therefore, seem to be ill-founded: and with the Darjeeling conference pending it does not seem likely that any offensive action by China beyond Chiamdo will be attempted. It would certainly have the effect of imperilling the current negotiations.

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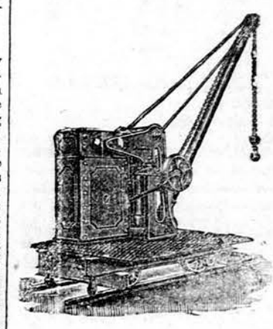
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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 10th June, 1913.

THE STRIKE.

Suddenly realising its own impotence, we presume, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, after resolving that the strike must continue, has declared it at an end, and advised the "sympathetic" strikers to return to their work. The advice was superfluous, as every man, the G. I. P. Railway were at all anxious to retain in their service, had already resumed duty. So the final action of the Society is as ludicrous as the first. Their attempt to institute a general strike over the Railways in India has proved a miserable failure—a fact which, we hope, the railway servants will fully recognise, while they may gather from the experience of the past few days that the Society is not the powerful organisation it pretended to be. We imagine many of those who have lost their pay and forfeited privileges as the result of their ill-advised action will re-echo the cry of Dr. Wilson of Madras who had associated himself with their movement, "I was bluffed." What Dr. Wilson implied when he wrote "Ask the Society to publish its funds and put them in the Bank of Madras" we do not pretend to know, but we may take it the suggestion was not lightly made. And at least we think it may be assumed that in ordering a general strike the Society undertook a responsibility it was not competent to sustain. What we should like to know was the result of the telegrams to the Secretary of State reporting "the Railway Situation in India" and of that to the Railway Servants' Society at Home. Presumably, the replies, if any, were unsatisfactory; so the wire-pullers had at last a pretext for receding from the absurd position they had taken up, and probably they are not unthankful.

It is not possible at the moment to calculate the loss to the Railways, and to the public caused by the mischievous agitation of the past fortnight in Bombay and Madras, but it should be easy enough for the men to make a rough estimate of what it has meant to them. Each of them has forfeited pay and allowances and for no ultimate advantage. Have they received strike-pay? Has the Society maintained them, and their families? Have they benefited anybody? There are other questions as easy to ask and as easy to answer. But there are others, suggested by our Madras contemporary, to which we suppose no answer will be attempted. Our contemporary shows that the objects of the Society, as laid down in its Rules, are "inter alia":—(1) To promote a good understanding between the employees and the employed; (2) to get disputes settled by arbitration or other lawful means; (3) to avoid strikes upon the part of its members by every possible and lawful means; and it is laid down that the Trustees are required to take every possible means to secure the observance of these Rules. Did the Society endeavour to achieve any one of these objects? Every individual can answer for himself. The Madras journal makes other extracts from the Society's rules, and shows to what extent they have been observed. It is not necessary to go further into the story of the "General Strike" to reveal the Society in its true colours, or to demonstrate that it has as much authority to speak in the name of the vast mass of railway workers in India as had the celebrated Three Tailors of Tooley-street, to speak in that of the People of England.

EDUCATION OF MILL CHILDREN.

THE Government of Bombay is taking an active interest in the question of the education of children employed in mills and factories, and one of the duties, which will devolve on the Bombay Corporation this month, is the appointment of two members to serve on a committee of enquiry. The committee is asked to report on the possibility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories, and, should it decide that arrangements are feasible, to report as to whom the cost should fall upon. As many of our readers will be aware, children under fourteen years of age are permitted to work in the mills half-time. They attend the mills in two shifts a day, one shift working in the morning, and the other in the afternoon. Theoretically, of course, during the morning or afternoon as the case may be, during which it is not at the mill, the child attends one of the primary schools. In actual practice this is not so. The parents of the children are employed all day in the mills, and there is no one to see whether they go to school or no. Consequently the present tendency is for them to become loafers and bad characters. The committee has to consider how the attendance of these children at school shall be ensured, and one of the suggestions which will be put before them is that the children should be taught at special schools at convenient places in the mill districts, and that their attendance should be made compulsory. It is a moot question of course, whether Government will feel able to accept a proposal to impose compulsory education on a section of the community, before such a measure is made universal. The objection is obvious; but, at the same time in view of the exceptional circumstances of these children, and the risks to which they are exposed in a large city like Bombay, we think the committee should weigh the proposal very carefully before they decide to reject it. We believe that, should it be carried out, it is not likely to form a precedent, which other sections of the community may desire to be adopted for their benefit. The case of the mill children, we are informed, is unique. Again there is the question of whom the cost is to fall upon, and it will probably be suggested that the cost of the schools should be born by the mill-owners. This is a point which has been discussed before, and with the suggestion we cannot agree. There seems no reason why the mill-owners should be compelled to provide education for their hands any more than other employers of labour. At the same time, we have little doubt that, should they be invited to contribute voluntarily towards the cost, they will have a proper appreciation of the benefit which they will derive from a better class of workman, and will be prepared to do so. We have dealt with this subject mainly as it concerns us in Bombay, but we should point out that the enquiry is intended to cover the whole of the presidency and to embrace a wide variety of factories and workshops.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS.

GOVERNMENT, in a resolution, reviewing the year's work of the Local Boards of the Presidency including Sind, expresses satisfaction with the general administration of the districts under their control. In the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts the zamindars are reported to have taken a fair amount of interest in local fund work and in the first-named district a seat either on a taluka or on the district local board is becoming more and more an object of competition amongst the better class of landholders. This Government rightly regards as a healthy symptom and hopes that it will be accompanied by practical interest in the details of the administration. His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to observe evidence of these tendencies asserting themselves more widely in every district and so would everyone else concerned. In the Presidency proper the unofficial members with a few notable exceptions, it is found manifest little interest in the affairs of the boards, with the result that whatever success is achieved in the administration of local fund affairs is generally attributable to the energy and attention expended on the work by the district and taluka officers. The attitude of the public is on the whole one of apathy, further says the resolution, and while deploring this indifference on the part of the unofficial members of the boards and the public generally, the Governor in Council is constrained to point out that to a certain extent the remedy for this state of affairs lies in the hands of the official members. His Excellency is convinced that whole-hearted and systematic efforts to arouse the interest and enlist the active co-operation of the unofficial element on the boards will not fail in the end to meet with the desired response. Success in this direction is considered to depend especially on the attitude of the official presidents. They have many opportunities of encouraging, without serious prejudice to the efficient transaction of business, independent expressions of opinion on the part of non-official members, initiative in proposing expedients to meet local requirements, and activity in supervising local works and local institutions. All this and much more has been said by former Governors in Council, by Members of Council and by Secretaries to Government and it cannot be denied that much of it is true, but what exalted officials are liable to forget is that the little world of an Indian district is of vast area and its administration involves a great deal of work besides the writing of platitudes. District and taluka officers have their share of work independently of that which membership of a local board entails and when they try to get out of any honorary position we never blame them.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS' BILL.

THE Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat has undergone very considerable changes during its progress through Select Committee. The report is signed by all members of Committee but Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, and the Thakor of Kerwada have each added a minute of dissent on detail. But the measure, as it now appears, gets over most of the objections raised during the first reading. The most important feature of the re-drafted measure is the proposed establishment of a special tribunal which shall settle all disputes, subject to appeal to Government, and, by this means, it is felt that the process will be cheapened and that the court will command the confidence of the Talukdars. Mr. Parekh alone will have none of it, while the Thakor of Kerwada would prefer reference to the High Court. Then as to the extension of the number of causes for which the Talukdari Settlement Officer can assume management, it is felt that much of the criticism at the first reading was due to the somewhat vague phraseology of the clause. This, therefore, has been amended, and safeguards have been introduced where it was thought desirable, giving the Commissioner powers rather than the Talukdari Settlement Officer. The amendment does not satisfy Mr. Parekh. Mr. Lalubhai would further amend it in several details while the Thakor of Kerwada would have it possible to refer to the Governor-in-Council in certain cases concerning the management of estates and the Talukdars' resumption of control. The amendments suggested by Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas are not numerous though his minute contains evidence of carefully thought-out points which are worthy of further consideration when the Bill comes up for its next stage. But beyond those, we think the Bill, as amended, will answer the purpose for which it was introduced, and no further amendment need be considered.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCES

SOUTH African publicists are dissatisfied with the progress attained in the organisation of their defences, and are again bringing forward what is termed "that hardy annual, the impending Basuto Rising" as a filip to tardy legislators. Says one of these in a prominent daily, "we are living in a fool's paradise, and lulling ourselves with a false feeling of security." Then he asks "How many of us in the Free State, for instance, realise the fact that we are at the present time practically unprotected, and that, should any unrest arise near at hand, we are without any force promptly and effectively to cope with it?" Two months have yet to elapse before even the peace training begins. It will be many months afterwards before it will be an effective force. Even in the Free State, where in the country every other person is supposed to be a horseman, the proportion of mounted men to the infantry is deficient. Mobility is, of course, of paramount importance, and some special inducements will evidently have to be held out to meet this disappointing feature of the Force. But the gravest circumstance at the present state of evolution seems to be the tardy and unsatisfactory way in which the work of organisation is proceeding, particularly as regards the provision of arms, ammunition, ambulance, and field-equipments. Government is asked to hasten the work of re-organisation, and to provide a temporary force to cope with the rising, if it should come, before its completion. Whether that it is necessary, we, at this distance, cannot tell, but the trend of feeling in the Free State is that active measures are urgently called for.

A DISTURBING EFFORT.

AN instance was afforded the other day of the advisability of the careful supervision of 'caste conferences' by their leaders. If these are to exercise a right influence on the ignorant members of a caste, it is as well to make not only a selection of subjects, but a selection of speakers, in order that reactionary advice may not suddenly be sprung upon an impressionable audience. A few days ago, there was a conference in Kathiawar of the Tapodhan Brahmins, the second which they had held with the object of helping forward the social and educational betterment of their community. One can imagine the alarm and disgust which spread over the faces of earnest reformers, when one gentleman calmly announced his belief that the community was backward, because it was destined to be so. He argued that it was of no use for that or any other community to struggle against its fate. If it was fated to be backward, it would always be backward; if it was fated to progress, it would progress. This was an argument, which was likely to be appreciated by at least a part of a Brahmin audience, with its strong fatalist tendency, and an alarmed President felt called upon to deliver an extra speech of considerable length in order to counteract the effect of this unfortunate effort. Other conferences may, perhaps, take note, and we may be sure, at least, that the Tapodhan Brahmins will be more careful in future.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward mails of 30th ultimo left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. Friday next.

Messrs H. G. S. Tyler, Collector and G. G. Sim, Chairman, Municipal Board of Cawnpore have left for Nainital to give evidence before the Primary Education Committee.

Market for coal shares in Calcutta was steady to-day but without much business passing; prices for the most part were unchanged. In Jute and gunny markets there was very little doing.

At the State banquet held in Srinagar on the King's birthday, the Maharaja announced to improve the sanitation of his capital, He had sanctioned a project for the construction of a barrage in the river below the last bridge so that the present stagnant condition of water-ways round Srinagar may disappear.

MILITARY MATTERS.

AERIAL ESPIONAGE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 23.

With the appearance at Bow Street Police Court, of N. Brindejoac des Moulniais to answer a charge of having contravened the regulations governing aerial-traffic from abroad recently issued by the Home Secretary under the powers conferred upon him by the Aerial Navigation Act, it has become evident that the Home Office intend that the regulations shall be enforced, and that the rules, so carefully drawn up, shall not be allowed to become a dead letter. The French aeronaut, as a matter of fact, infringed two separate and distinct orders, the first governing the air craft entering Great Britain from abroad, the second relating to English as well as to foreign pilots, and prohibiting flights over certain scheduled areas. It is laid down that, before entering the country from abroad, a pilot must give eighteen hours' notice to the Home Secretary stating where he proposes to land and the approximate time of his arrival. The landing must be made in certain defined localities, where the visitor receives a permit on payment of a fee of a sovereign. M. Brindejoac des Moulinais left Calais, passed over Dover Castle, and proceeded to Hendon without alighting, passing over the following prohibited areas in addition to Dover Castle, viz., Chatham, Chattenden, Allhallows, Parfleet Railway Station, Barking Creek Mouth, Woolwich Arsenal, and the County of London, before reaching his destination at Hendon, a very complete list of taboo places, which he could hardly have bettered, whilst maintaining his general direction had he acted of set purpose, and not through ingorance of the rules, and actuated only by a desire to make his point in as good time as possible. The appearance of the myrmidons of the law at Hendon was prompt, and, showed the desire of the Home Office to work their rules efficiently; but something more is required if the regulations are to be enforced in such a way as to ensure the security of the prohibited areas, and the due recognition of the frontier line. In this case the aviator erred through ignorance, and made no attempt at secrecy. He landed at his destination in a very public manner. His intention had been duly advertised; his departure from Calais and arrival over Dover had been wired and, by no means, kept secret. The authorities, therefore, had the simplest of tasks before them. There is no difficulty in catching a man, who, so far from trying to elude observation, courts publicity for his performance, nor is it hard to prove what is not denied. But had the case been otherwise, and the aviator in search of information or intent on a little bomb-dropping practice, with no intention of alighting, but every desire to get through with the job and return whence he came, it would have been a good thing "to back the bird." I doubt if either Mr. McKenna or Colonel Seely, with all his optimism, would have cared to put their money on the gun. No attempt was made at pursuit in the air, nor is it even recorded, that any of recently established air-stations noticed the advent of the foreigner. Perhaps, it was as well as the Frenchman was doing seventy miles an hour which would have taxed the powers of the "best military aeroplane in the world," with a level start, not to mention the delay in getting away when the invader declined to respond to signals. No—there is a good deal more to be done before the Home Office can take credit for the efficient carrying out in practice of the rules that they had laid down to prevent the violation of the frontier by air-craft, and provide for the security from reconnaissance and attack of our secret places.

THE FIRST LORD AND THE FLEET.

When Mr. Churchill returns from the Mediterranean, it is by no means improbable that he will be seen in the role of Oliver Twist asking for more. The correspondence that has passed between the First Lord and Mr. Borden leaves it beyond doubt, that it is essential that the three ships should be completed in the autumn of 1914 or at the latest the spring of 1915; obviously this cannnot be effected unless the keels are laid down within a very short time from now. Months are passing, and there is still no certainty of what will be ultimately decided in Canada. Of the different policies advocated by Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier, I propose to say nothing. It is a question for Canada to decide between the two lines advocated by the Government, and the Opposition respectively, and any criticism would be out of place in these letters. The fact remains, that for purposes of Imperial Defence it is necessary that these three capital ships should be laid down in the immediate future, and the start cannot be indefinitely postponed. The money will have to be provided by the British taxpayers, in the first place at all events subject to re-adjustment later should Canada finally decide in favour of Mr. Borden's policy. So far as can be seen at present, things are not shaping well for the formation of the Imperial Squadron based on Gibraltar and as foreshadowed by Mr. Churchill. New Zealand seems inclined to follow the lead of Australia; and, if Canada also decides for a local navy, it is unlikely that the Squadron will ever take its place as Imperial in the sense of the First Lord's speech. There will be a squadron, but it will be provided by the Mother Country. With the policy of local navies adopted by the Dominions, there would come a re-arrangement in the scheme of defence, whereby the outlying portions of the great trade routes in the vicinity of each Dominion would be the care of these navies, whilst the rest, where the great routes converge, would be protected by the Mother Country, at the same time as her fleets manœuvred to secure the safety of the Empire as a whole by defeating the enemy at sea. It is unlikely that events would cast their shadow so far before them as to admit of the capital ships of the local navies being concentrated in time to take part in the fleet engagement, which might decide the fate of the Empire. Success can only be hoped for by immediate readiness for any emergency, and that readiness depends on unity of control and action. Whilst, therefore, the local navies would doubtless give greater security to our commerce on the distant trade routes from the outbreak of hostilities up to the time when by a successful fleet action we had asserted our supremacy on the seas, they could not be reckoned as available for the main battle. For that the Mother Country must be prepared on her own. As it happens at the present moment, the Admiralty have the option of buying the battleship now under construction for the Turkish Government, so that, if it is decided to buy this, and to lay down two more Dreadnoughts forthwith, the delay which has taken place will not have been very serious. At the same time it is impossible to regard the threatened strike in the shipbuilding industry without forebodings as to the effect it will have on the progress of our naval programme. It has been impossible to make good the arrears of last year, and a stoppage of three months, as forecasted by the leaders; this year would represent some £4,000,000 of work in arrears of the new construction now in progress. This in itself would be a set-back which it would take some three or four years to retrieve, and, during that period, the strength of the Navy would be below the minimum Standard laid down by the Admiralty as necessary for the security of British interests. Taking into consideration the additional demands involved in the construction of two more Dreadnoughts and the completion of the ship under construction to the order of the Turkish Government, we are faced with an accumulated retardation of our naval programme which can only be described as decidedly serious. We have been passing on a narrow margin, and have relied on our superiority in rapidity of construction without making due allowance for the very disturbed state of the labour market at present. The experience of 1907, and, in a lesser degree the succeeding years, should have taught us, that allowance must be made for these disturbances, and our facilities for quicker construction kept in hand as a reserve, and not thrown away at the start on the grounds that it is better to see what our neighbours are doing, and improve on it. In theory this is excellent, but in practice it fails, as our rapidity of construction depends entirely on the willingness of the British workman to work, a somewhat uncertain proposition as it is never certain that he will not try to improve his position by a resort to a strike, and for that choose a time when it will entail the least discomfort to himself, and the greatest inconvenience and loss to others. Therein lies the strength of his position, and the danger of a policy of procrastination in naval construction. It is to be hoped that the threatened strike may not come off after all, but it is not sound that our arrangements for national security should be liable to serious dislocation by these disturbances, which, as the experience of recent years should have taught us, are not exceptional occurrences.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The ceremony of the reinauguration of Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey as the Chapel of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath has been fixed for Tuesday July 22nd and all members of the Order will be invited to attend. The detailed arrangements are not yet complete, but will shortly be published. There should be a very strong muster, as it is unlikely that many of those who are within reach of town will be absent, unless unavoidably prevented from attending. Apart from all other considerations, it will be a great opportunity for the foregathering of old friends, and here a one, and there a one, of those, who dwell in the country and seldom visit the little village, take the opportunity, if by strength or guile, or the assistance of his tailor, he can get himself into the required garb for the occasion.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

More than a century after his death on the field of Corunna, it is proposed to erect a memorial to Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe where he trained the famous Light Brigade which afterwards as the Light Division under Wellington "were found to be soldiers unsurpassable, perhaps never equalled." It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a library, which should serve a Valhalla for the commanders and the regiments of the Light Division, and also provide the military library much needed by present-day soldiers at Shorncliffe Camp. A library is a very fitting memorial to the memory of a general who studied his profession as Sir John Moore did, and it is to be noted that only in case of funds being available in excess of what is required for the library that a statue is to be erected. The appeal for contributions is being made to the nation, and not especially to soldiermen, so that the memorial may be a national one. The Committees, both General and Executive are strong both in numbers and position, and it should not be long before they are in possession of funds sufficient to carry out the undertaking.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The Thirty-Fourth Naval and Military Tournament was opened yesterday by the Duke of Connaught. The route to the Royal box was lined by dismounted troopers of the 2nd Life Guards and His Royal Highness was received by two guards of honour, furnished respectively by the Navy and the Coldstream Guards. The performance fully bore out the impression given by the dress rehearsal, that this latest effort is better than any that have gone before. The pageant, details of which I have given in anticipation, was a great success, marred though it was by the anti-climax of the last scene, the re-entry of Hudibras. This should be eliminated. The exit of Charles II whilst the enthusiastic crowd sing "Here's a health unto His Majesty" formed a natural and effective conclusion. The last scene is superfluous and bad art. The "Green Howards" were much applauded in their reproduction of the drill of a British Infantry Regiment of a century and a half ago; and the musical drive of F. Battery R. H. A. and Blue Jackets with their field gun were popular as ever. As a mere spectacle the Tournament is naturally in favour with a public which is as fond of military show as any in Europe. But it also serves several other objects. As Sir John French said on Wednesday, it encourages proficiency in all ranks of the army and there is keen competition amongst corps to be represented at Olympia. As a stimulus to recruiting its effect falls short of the ideal. It should encourage many young men to go and do likewise, but, as a matter of fact, it has little effect in this direction. It has, however, a certain educative influence on public

(Continued on page 8.)

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

EXISTENCE OF STRAINED RELATIONS.

GRAVE DANGER OF RAISING WAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, June 9.

The International Cotton Congress opened in Kurhaus, Scheveningen, to-day.

M. Terkuile, who presided, dealt in his address on the strained relations, between employers and workmen, showing in this connection that the profits of the industry were not more than 5 per cent. on the interested capital; further that the consumption depended largely on the price. He said that the raising of wages would result in great injury to the industry and its workers.

The Dutch Minister for Agriculture and Sir Charles Macara also spoke.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

FRIENDLY OUTLOOK NEVER BRIGHTER.

LONDON, June 9.

The Marquis Inouye, the new Japanese Ambassador to London, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said he was greatly pleased to return to England. The outlook for Anglo-Japanese friendship was never brighter than it was to-day. The Alliance had preserved its power and influence, as a convincing guarantee of peace in the Far East. Friendliness towards Britain lay at the heart of the Emperor and his people

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

ENGINEERED TO DISCREDIT A STRIKE.

BOSTON, June 8.

The trial has concluded here of Mr. Wood, President of the American Woollen Company, and Messrs. Atteaux and Dennis, on the charge of conspiring to create the dynamite explosion which occurred in the town of Lawrence during the general strike in 1912, their alleged object being to discredit the strike.

Mr. Wood was acquitted.

The Jury disagreed about Atteaux, but found Dennis guilty.

DEATH OF MR. WYNDHAM.

A PROMINENT UNIONIST POLITICIAN.

LONDON, June 9.

The death is announced in Paris of the Right Hon. George Wyndham, an Ex-Cabinet Minister.

[The Right Honourable George Wyndham representative in the House of Commons of Dover and the former Chief Secretary for Ireland, had thoroughly regained his position in the party, and he was one of the chief lieutenants upon whom the Unionist party had to depend in fighting their battles with the Ministry. The MacDonnell incident was an unfortunate and instructive slip in a career of rapid and otherwise unbroken success. Mr. Wyndham had already won golden opinions as private secretary to Mr. Balfour, and as Under Secretary for War, when Lord Salisbury conferred the Irish Secretaryship upon him in the course of reconstructing his Government after the election of 1900. His mind was loaded with benevolent intentions towards the distressful country placed in his charge, and he began brilliantly by piloting the Land Act of 1903 through the House of Commons. His success in gaining the assent of all parties to that measure apparently inspired the Chief Secretary with daring and, as it proved, delusive hopes of what he might further accomplish in the healing of Irish animosities. He took the bold step, for a Conservative Minister of appointing Sir Antony MacDonnell, a Roman Catholic and a Home Ruler to the post of permanent Under-Secretary, and of conferring on him a discretion beyond all precedents in the relations between the responsible statesman and his official subordinates. The consequences of that departure, culminating in Mr. Wyndham's own departure from the Treasury Bench in March of 1905, provoked a severe illness, but Mr. Wyndham recovered in time to take an active part in the General Election. He was one of the best and most useful debators who could be at the service of any party—clear finished, moderate, tactful and conciliatory. Mr. Wyndham had many interests outside the area of party politics. He had been in the Coldstreams, and was a devoted follower of hounds, while he was generally believed in literary circles to have formed a correct theory of the dedication of Shakspeare's sonnets. Mr. Wyndham was born in 1863 and was married to the Countess Grosvenor.]

AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

The Democratic leaders in the Senate have decided to place a countervailing duty on live stock, grain, fresh meats, flour and other grain products. These will be embodied in the "free list," but where a duty is charged on American exports of these commodities an equal duty will be imposed.

ENGLISH SCHOOL BURNT.

LONDON, June 9.

St. John's Clergy School at Leatherhead was destroyed by fire early this morning. All the scholars were promptly rescued, many of them in scant attire. The fire is believed to have been caused by the gas lighting some curtains.

PICKED ATHLETES.

KAISER REVIEWS A GREAT PARADE.

FURTHER FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 9.

Festivities in connection with the Kaiser's Silver Jubilee practically began yesterday with the dedication of the huge Olympic Stadium at Grunewald, where, in the presence of thirty thouand spectators, Their Majesties, surrounded by their family, the Imperial Chancellor and numerous functionaries, reviewed thirty thousand picked athletes from the whole of Germany. Among them were lawntennis players, including girls and women, footballers, cyclists, skaters, ski-runners, etc., all of them appropriately costumed and equipped.

General von Podsielski, president of the German Olympic Committee, in a short patriotic speech, extended greetings to the Kaiser. He said that there were two and a quarter million Germans affiliated to the Committee, and he exhorted them all to take for their motto, "Ever ready for the glory of the Empire". As he ended ten thousand Army carrier—pigeons were released and took the speech to all the corners of the Empire, where it was to be issued as a public proclamation.

After the speech, there were athletic displays.

The Duke of Somerset, Chairman of the British Olympic Association was among the Emperor's guests at the luncheon, which followed.

PARA RUBBER INDUSTRY.

BRAZILIAN MEASURES FOR EXTENSION.

RIO DE JANERO, June 9.

An agreement between the Federal Government and the State of Para for the extension of the rubber industry is completed. It provides that the export duty shall be decreased by one-tenth annually from 1914, till it has been reduced by one-half; it also provides for reduction in the freights of the subsidised steamship companies and Government steamers by 30 per cent. for rubber and 50 per cent. for necessaries conveyed to rubber-producing areas and the construction of various railways roads.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

HURST PARK GRAND STAND GUTTED.

LONDON, June 9.

Early this morning the grand stand at Hurst Park racecourse was practically gutted. The stables, which are some distance from the grand stand, were blazing at the same time. Suffragists are suspected.

DEATH-BLOW TO MILITANCY.

The defendants affected by the verdict in the window-smashing case include all the members of the Women's Social and Political Union, who have become jointly and individually responsible for damage by the militants.

The papers describe the verdict referred to as a death-blow to Militant Suffragism.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

RE-ARRANGED AMERICAN TEAM.

LONDON, June 8.

As the result of Mr. Foxhall-Kenne's injury the American Polo team will now consist of the two Waterburys, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Milburn.

NATURALISATION OF CHINESE.

PROHIBITED IN PANAMA.

PANAMA, June 9.

The President of Panama has signed a decree prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese.

EXPLOSION IN A SUBMARINE

LONDON, June 9.

An explosion occurred yesterday in the engine-room of Submarine E5 at Milford Haven. One man was fatally injured and eleven seriously, including Commander Moore.

LONDON, June 9.

The submarine E5 had just been completed, and only left Barrow on Saturday, for Portsmouth. The Explosion is hitherto quite unexplained.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, June 9.

The report of the Bagdad Railway for 1912 shows a net profit of £44,460 sterling, compared with £31,852 in 1911. The dividend is again 5 per cent.

A PACIFIC RECORD.

LONDON, June 8.

The steamer "Empress of Russia" has made a new record across the Pacific, her time from Yokohama to Victoria being nine days and five hours, compared with previous record of ten days and ten hours.

DERBY SENSATION.

DEATH OF MISS DAVISON.

MUCH CRITICISM OF THE STEWARDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 8.

Miss Davison, who ran on to the course in front of Anmer during the Derby, died this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The papers are still full of rumours, allegations and denials of all sorts in connection with the disqualification of Craganour and the running of other horses in the Derby, and there is still much criticism of the Stewards.

In the *Daily Telegraph*, to-day, "Hotspur" reproduces with precise details a story current on Saturday night, that Mr. Bower-Ismay had written to the Stewards asking whether certain formalities required by the rule in connection with the objections had been carried out. "Hotspur" anticipates that this will delay to-day's settlement of accounts.

The other papers, however, discredit the report, and, so far as the result of the race is concerned, the matter seems to be definitely settled by an authoritative statement in *Sporting Life* that Mr. Bower-Ismay has not appealed and does not intend to appeal; also by a statement in the *Morning Post* that Major Loder, one of the Stewards, replied to an enquiry that no appeal had been lodged up to yesterday, and that he knew nothing of the enquiry being re-opened.

This is decisive in view of the rule requiring that appeals be made within forty-eight hours.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

MELBOURNE, June 9.

Liberals have now 38 seats in the House of Representatives against 37 won by the Labour Party.

Sir William Lyne, an ex-Minister was defeated in the elections to the Senate.

The figures continue to point to the rejection of the referenda proposals. The Cabinet will meet this week to consider the position.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. John Dickinson, who has succeeded the late Sir Curtis Bennett as Chief London Magistrate, has been knighted.

[Sir John Dickinson has been magistrate at the Thames Police Court since 1890. He will now go to Bow Street.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 9.

The death is announced of the alienist, Dr. Forbes Winslow.

NEW YORK, June, 9.

The death is announced of Professor Charles Augustus Briggs.

[Dr. Forbes Winslow was born in London in 1844, and was the son of a doctor. He was a lineal descendant of Edward Winslow the first Governor of New Plymouth, one of the leaders of the Pilgrim Fathers, who left England in the "Mayflower" in 1620. He was the vice-President of Medico-Legal Congress, New York, and chairman of the Psychological Department. He was engaged in the principal lunacy investigations during the last quarter of a century in England and in the United States, being retained in the latter country as an expert in several cases. Among the chief cases in England in which he was engaged may be mentioned the Penge mystery, Balham mystery, the homicidal cases of Lefroy and Currell, the Old Kent murder, the Leeds murder, Taylor's case, the case of the Rev., Mr. Dodwell, who shot at the Master of the Rolls, the Whitechapel crimes, Mrs. Dyer's Case, the Reading baby farmer, Curragh's Case, Mrs. Maybrick's Case, in which he had charge of the medical petition and presented it in person; dovereux's case, Miss Daughty's case, and the Lord Townshend Lunacy enquiry. He was also engaged in many civil actions, especially in probate cases. In America he was engaged in the cases of Hannigan Holmes, Durrant and Mrs. Fleming, all charged with murder. He was the author of many publications on lunacy.]

[Prof. Charles Angustus Briggs, was born in New York in 1841, and was Graduate Professor of Theological Encyclopædia and Symbolics, at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He was the author of many theological works.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 8.

The P. and O. steamer "India" left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. with the outward mails of May 30th.

CAWNPORE TO HAVE ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, June 9.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board are now considering a scheme for the extension of electric light in the city. It is proposed to put up 800 additional lights, the capital outlay for putting up the same amounting to Rs. 50,000 to be borne by the Indian Electric Supply and Traction Company. The Municipal Board in return will remit the track rent for tramway lines owned by the Company for a number of years. The Mall is now beautifully lit with 50 candle power lamps at short intervals.

SOLDIER IN A ROW.

STRANGE CASE AT POONA.

INCIDENT AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 9.

A case is being heard by Mr. Leatham the Assistant Collector of Poona in which Private Dennis, lately in the Sherwood Foresters at Deolali, but now of the Dorsetshire Regiment, charges four men named Shankar Rama, Krishna, Baloo and Sonu, with wrongful confinement and rioting. The four accused, on the other hand, make a counter-charge against Dennis of trespass into the precincts of the Towers of Silence and with an assault on a woman named Baji.

According to Dennis's statement he went on May 15th last to the Towers of Silence at Wanowli, and was standing outside reading the notice on the wall, when the accused came out and assaulted him. They then dragged him into the compound, tied his hands and feet, and kept him a prisoner till Sergeant Williams released him.

It was asserted that Dennis entered the compound of the Towers of Silence and made a proposal to one of the women and attempted to detain her. When she called out for help the four men went to her assistance and a fight ensued, in which Dennis was with difficulty overcome.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

POONA SOCIETY AND THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 9.

The question of sending a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to submit a statement on the temperance question is under the consideration of the Poona Temperance Association, which has been working for the last five years under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale with the object of checking the drink evil, and it is hoped that at its meeting to be held to-morrow, the Association may be able to pass the necessary resolution.

BUDDHA RELICS.

RS. 20,000 COLLECTED TO BUILD A PAGODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 9.

The trustees of the Buddha Relics Fund, Mandalay, have collected so far over Rs. 20,000 towards the erection of a Pagoda on Mandalay Hill to enshrine the Buddha relics found in Peshawar in 1909.

BENCH AND BAR DINNER IN KARACHI.

SIND NOT TO BE JOINED WITH THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 9.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Bench and Bar in Karachi, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind remarked upon the wholly wrong principle on which pleaders' fees in taxation of costs are taxed. He said that it was also hopelessly antiquated dating from a Bombay Regulation of 1827. He urged that instead of the assessment being based on the value of the property in the suit it should be in the nature of a tax on the amount of time taken up by the case. The existing system put a premium on vexatious litigation. On the question of Sind joining the Punjab, Mr. Pratt said that such a a change was not yet within the range of practical politics and, moreover, Sind would be very ungrateful to file her petition of divorce against Bombay, who had lately treated her very well.

NEW HOSPITAL AT NAVSARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, June 9.

The ceremony of opening the Ratanji Framji Dabu Parsee General Hospital at Navsari was performed this evening by Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S., Dewan of Baroda State in the presence of a large gathering. A shamiana was erected on Station Road in the compound of the hospital. From early in the afternoon people begin to crowd and at 5-30 p.m. when Nek Namdar Dewan Saheb arrived, the whole shamiana was filled to overflowing. Among those present were the Chief Justice of Baroda, the Minister of Education, the District Judge, the High Priest of the Parsees, and others. The Dewan Saheb having taken his seat, reports were read explaining that there was a great need for a Hospital for the poor of the Parsee community, how the sons of the late Ratanji Framji Dabu had consented to give land for the maintenance of the Hospital, and how the nucleus fund was supported by the handsome donations of Mr. Ratan J. Tata and others. The Dewan then entered the Hospital building where Dr. Patrawalla, the Chief Medical Officer of the Hospital, showed him over the building and explained the arrangements made for the patients, quarters for nurses, etc. Having formally declared opened the Ratanji Framji Dabu Parsee General Hospital in an eloquent speech, he pointed out the necessity of such institutions and highly eulogised the donors of having opened the institution.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: here is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE RAILWAYS.

BOMBAY STRIKERS IN COURT.

NORMAL CONDITIONS EXCEPT AT RUTLAM.

Inquiries made at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway show that all departments are working smoothly and as usual.

All the trains notified in the time-table are running to proper time, the only exception being that the Manmad Express did not leave at 2-20 p. m. The cancellation of that train, however, has nothing to do with the strike trouble.

"All the men have resumed here," was the reply of an official to our representative. He added that the men, who had come out at Igatpuri and Bhusaval had also resumed.

In reply to the enquiry of the rumour that some of the strikers on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway had applied for and obtained berths on the G. I. P. R. when the men on the latter system also struck work, our representative was informed that it was not true. Knowing that M. and S.M. men were strikers, the G.I.P. officials would not entertain their applications.

The rumour obtained currency, it appears owing to the fact that about forty men from the Poona-Belgaum section of the M. and S. M. system, who remained loyal to the company had been temporarily transferred to work on the G. I. P.

B. B. AND C. I. WORKSHOPS.

In accordance with the resolution arrived at on Sunday morning the men of the B. B. and C. I. Workshops, at Parel, who have been on strike for the last few days resumed work yesterday morning. The workshop gates were opened as usual at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the men, who had been waiting there, entered the shops and took up their accustomed places. Work went on as usual and the full number of hands except ordinary casual absentees, attended duty.

The same conditions were noticed at the running shed, where a normal staff was at work yesterday.

Reports from the Rutlam-Muttra Section are not yet satisfactory. The trouble there, it appears, has not yet ended, as no Northern Express has arrived in Bombay since Saturday morning. Then it had failed to reach Bombay for three days, it having been held up beyond Rutlam, as already reported.

On the Bombay Section as far as Ahmedabad and from thence to Viramgam and Kathiawar no trouble has been caused at all, even at Bulsar, the partial strike of firemen does not seem to interfere with the normal service, because all trains over that section have arrived and departed at the proper times.

The official time-table on the B. B. & C. I. System is being carried out fully, and since Saturday afternoon suburban trains have run according to scheduled time.

STRIKERS CHARGED.

FINED AND BOUND OVER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which four of the strikers (firemen on the B. B. and C. I. R.), Bahadhur Khodabux, Aderji Behramji, Rustomji Dadabhoy, and Sorabji Jivanji, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting on the 1st instant.

Mr. Chattrapatti, Mr. Vicaji and Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the employees of the B. B. and C. I. R. Workshops at Parel had come out on the 30th May and on the 31st they all collected near the Works to represent their grievances before the authorities. On the first day, Superintendent Coxen warned them to be orderly and quiet and Mr. McTier, Commissioner of Police, gave them similar advice on the second day. On the third day, about 50 men collected near the running shed. They were armed with sticks. At one o'clock in the afternoon, one Wilson a fireman came out of the running shed to take tea. The strikers rushed at him and one of them caught him by the arm. They all called out "*Maro, Maro!*" and asked Wilson why he should not join the strikers. To get out of the awkward position, Wilson promised not to go back to work, though he did not mean to keep the promise. The second accused thereupon allowed Wilson to go.

After Wilson left, two drivers, F. R. Bastian and H. Ezekiel came up. The crowd rushed at them and the first accused told them not to work as menials. They were also told not to send any firemen to work on the line. Both the drivers, to avoid being harshly treated by the mob, agreed to do so.

A third driver named Cowasji Framji came to the restaurant and the crowd rushed at him shouting out *Maro Maro!* The first accused raised his stick and aimed a blow at him when Bastian intervened and he got the blow on his hat. At this moment the police arrived and dispersed the crowd. The accused were then identified and arrested.

After recording the evidence his Worship discharged the fourth accused, for want of sufficient evidence. With regard to the other accused the Magistrate was of opinion that the strikers had assembled on the day in question near the running-shed, armed with sticks with the object of compelling those drivers and firemen who had not joined the strikers not to work on the line and not to assist the Company.

The crowd in which the three accused were, was an unlawful assembly. If the accused, as stated in their defence, intended to persuade others to join them there was no necessity for them to go there armed with sticks and to shout out "maro, maro." Driver Cowasji was looked upon as the chief man who was making matters easy for the Railway Company, when most of the men had gone on strike and probably the crowd gave vent to their feelings on seeing him.

From the conduct of the first two accused, his Worship was satisfied that they were members of an unlawful assembly and they were found guilty on that charge.

The third accused was given the benefit of the doubt, that he might have been standing among the crowd as an interested onlooker, without the intention of joining them in their unlawful acts. He was therefore acquitted.

The Magistrate thought that though the crowd shouted out "maro, maro" on seeing Cowasji yet it did not mean anything more than an ordinary threat. The accused were acquitted of rioting.

The first accused was convicted of attempting to cause hurt and being the leader of the crowd, was find Rs. 100.

As the second accused did not seem to have taken a very prominent part in the disturbance, which after all was not of a very serious character, his Worship ordered him to be released on his entering into a bond of Rs. 100 with one surety in a like amount for a period of six months to appear and receive sentence whenever called upon during that period, and in the meantime to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Lt. Col. E. J, M. Wood 97th Infantry, succeeds as commandant of that regiment, in August next *vice* Col. Hardy.

Lt. Bamberger, R. E., on return from duty with the Mishmi work party, is posted to the irrigation branch, Jhansi Division.

Lt. A. W. Dobbin, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Infantry of the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Major General Townshend embarks for India on 6th June on appointment to the command of the Jhansi Brigade.

Brigade Captain Warning, Aid-de Camp to the general Officer, commanding Secunderabad Division, has been posted to No. 16 Company at Weymouth from 8th June.

Major-General Wilson, commanding Lucknow Infantry Brigade, is granted leave for 4 months.

Major Browne 5th Gurkhas, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Bombay.

Brigade Captain P. G. Robertson is posted to the 79th Company Royal Field Artillery, at Jhansi and embarks for India on 20th June.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Lieutenant R. Wyllie, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be officiating Aide-de-Camp to the Acting Political Resident, Aden.

Lieut.-Colonel, C. E. Baynes, 32nd Lancers, assumed officiating command of the Jubbulpore Brigade on 29th May.

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. D. Fordyce, Supply and Transport Corps, on return from leave, is posted to the Peshawar Division.

Captain O. T. MacR. Leckie, 104th Rifles, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Baroda.

REGIMENTAL.

29th Lancers.—Captain C. V. Martin, to be officiating Squadron Commander.

22nd Cavalry.—Lieut. O. A. Duke to be officiating Adjutant.

22nd Cavalry.—Lieut. E. A. Somerville to be officiating Quarter Master.

1st Bn. 7th Gurkhas.—Lieut. L. C. C. Rogers to be Quarter Master.

39th Central India Horse.—Lieut. W. A. K. Fraser to be officiating Adjutant.

91st Punjabis.—Captain C. H. F. Nixon to be officiating Quarter Master.

26th Light Cavalry.—Captain J. S. S. Moir, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, remaining seconded and Captain H. C. Chaytor, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem; vice Captain E. L. Popham seconded.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Major A. A. James, 29th Punjabis, 3 months, in India.

Captain V. C. P. Hodson, 10th Lancers, 3 months, ex India.

Captain A. F. G. Ramsay, 22nd Cavalry, 3 months, in India.

2nd-Lieut, R. E. J. Thomson, 15th Sikhs, 3 months, in India.

2nd-Lieut. A. C. M. Paris, 1st Bn. Oxs. and Bucks. Light Infantry, 2 months, in India.

Captain B. W. Taylor, 10th Ammunition Column, R. F. A., 49 days, in India.

Lieut. H. A. Thewles, 2nd Bn. The Buffs, 4 months, ex India.

Lieut. D. M. Morison, 2nd Bn. Cameron Highlanders, 5 months 1 day, ex India.

Lieut. J. M. Mood, 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2 months in India.

2nd-Lieut. C. E. Ryan, Royal Field Artillery, 3 months, in India.

Lieut. M. C. Radford, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 61 days, in India.

Major A. W. H. Lee, 1st Bn. 7th Gurkhas, 7 months, ex India.

Lieut. B.S. Raymond, 97th Infantry, 6 months, ex India, Medical Certificate.

2nd-Lieut. S. C. B. Mundey, 1st Bn. Oxs. and Bucks. Lt. Infantry, 2 months, in India.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Brevet Colonel W. R. Marshall.)

Major E. E. Preston, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted 4 days' leave of absence from the 6th instant.

Owing to the paucity of Field Officers, Captain J. B. T. Mayne, 85th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is placed on the Field Officer's Duty Roster.

Duties for the week ending, 15th June.—Field Officer, Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters. Next for duty, Major E. G. W. Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry. Medical Officer, Major J. Hennessy, R.A.M.C. Next for duty, Lieutenant E. G. S. Cane, R.A.M.C.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. T. A. Davis, 76th Punjabis, Major A. H. P. Harrison, Staff; Maj.-Genl. E.S. May, C.B., C.M.G., Staff; Capt, D. S. Graham, 128th. Pioneers; Lieut. W. F. Anderson, 3rd Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment); Major E. A. Fitz-Gerald, 6th. (Inniskilling) Dragooms; Lieut. H. K. Rowntree and Lieut. R. Kennedy, Indian Medical Service.

Departures.—Lt-Col C. L. Macnab, 1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment; Lt.-Col. J.R. Stansfeld, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieut J. H. Bridge, India Miscellaneous List; Major E. V. Fox, 2nd Bn. The Prince of Wales's, (North Staffordshire Regiment); Lieut. B. A. J. Havelock, 2nd Bn. The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) Lt.-Col. A. W. Cripps, Supply and Transport Corps: Major S. W. King, General Staff; Capt. E. P. Shine, Supply and Transport Corps; Lieut. G. H. Plinston, 11th Rajputs; Col. C. A. Fowler, D.S.O.; Capt. W. Kenworthy, Bengal Body Guard; Lieut. W. E. P. Cairnes, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE REFERENDA.

VAST FISHING GROUNDS.

HARBOUR EXTENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, May 26.

After all that has been said and written with regard to the referenda, the voter will have no excuse for going blindfold to the poll on May 31, to record his judgment on the most momentous proposals ever submitted to the people. Though they now reappear with slight modifications, and in a different form they are substantially identical with those rejected by the people of Australia two years ago. They will, if adopted, invest the Commonwealth with the same huge powers of dealing with trade and commerce, labor and employment, combinations and monopolies. They provide for the transfer to the Federal Parliament of authorites now vested in the States in the matter of internal business arrangements, leaving to the States a circumscribed field of inferior jurisdiction which is hardly worth having. The careful student of the suggested amendments of the Constitution will see that it is difficult to set limits to the encroachments the Commonwealth will be permitted to make on the sphere of activity reserved to the States by the Constitution as it now stands, if the people should be so ill-advised as to vote "Yes" on the fateful day. It has been a favorite saying with the Prime Minister that the question whether Constitution should be amended in the direction of giving the Commonwealth these immense powers is a national and not a party one—as though the revolution sought in the relation between the Commonwealth and the States can be considered by any rational mind apart from the objects well known to be in contemplation. The party aspect cannot be got rid of by mere statements that it does not exist. If this approach to unification were not designed for the furtherance of socialistic objects, some of which are plainly admitted in the very terms of the referenda, it would not be championed as ardently as it is by the friends of centralisation.—Nor is it much to the purpose to say, as Mr. Hughes has done that, though sought, the gigantic powers with which it is proposed to clothe the Commonwealth

WILL NOT ALL BE USED.

They may not possibly be employed at once, but if their use, sooner or later, is not contemplated, why are they sought at all? Even if there were no present intention to use these powers, their mere existence would constitute a temptation to their exercise, on the principle that the sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done. But even accepting Mr. Fisher's contention that the question must be judged exclusively as affecting the nation and not parties, the powers now sought are such as ought not to be entrusted to any Legislature operating at a distance, least of all by the smaller States which, like South Australia, in the Federal body find themselves in a permanent minority. Even by Ministers themselves, the vast extent of the authority they are seeking is candidly admitted. So far reaching is it that the jurisdiction proposed to be conferred on the Commonwealth under the head of trade and commerce alone would almost obviate the necessity for any of the other suggested changes. For as pointed out by Mr. E. F. Mitchell, K.C., of Melbourne, accepting the interpretation of the word "Commerce" laid down by the United States Supreme Court, whose decisions have so largely influenced the Australian High Court in the interpretations of our Constitution, the power of control with which it is proposed to invest the Commonwealth would cover practically every transaction within a State by which farmers, manufacturers, miners, or other producers sell or dispose of their commodities, and would even include the entire liquor trade. Is a single central Parliament a competent authority to deal with the local interests which it is sought to bring within its purview, involving as they do an infinity of detail which cannot possibly be grappled with effectively excepting with a division of legislative labour and by legislators who are on the spot? The constitution was

NEVER DEVISED TO STAND SUCH A STRAIN

as it is desired now to impose upon it. The Constitution was not planned on a basis of unification, and the scheme of clumsy alteration now submitted does not render practicable such a transfer of legislative functions as the referenda proposals contemplate, without involving endless possibilities of confusion. It is a hybrid system with which we are threatened—the powers of a unified Government on the one hand and the machinery of a federation on the other. This is true of the referenda proposals in a general sense, and the mongrel element appears particularly and strikingly in one of them. In the case of railways the nominal management will be left to the States together with responsibility for the expenditure, but the labour conditions affecting them will pass to the Commonwealth. In the event of disputes regarding wages and other conditions, the Federal authority will be empowered to intervene and prescribe the conditions of employment. In other words, the States will have their railway budgets dictated for them by an external authority free from all care as to ways and means. Equally objectionable are the proposals with regard to industries and businesses declared to be monopolies and liable on that ground to be nationalised. Monopolies will only be declared such by an absolute majority of members in each House; but otherwise there is no limitation on this power of nationalisation. If this provision is carried, commerce will be absolutely at the mercy of a Parliament imbued with socialistic ideas, for it is absurd to suggest, as some have done, that there is no danger of this power being abused by the treatment as monopolies of businesses which cannot strictly be described as such. One politician loftily says there can be no doubt as to what a monopoly is and is not, since any good dictionary will make the point clear. It seems necessary to remind him that it is not the dictionary that will have the determination of the question, but the Federal Parliament, which will be its own dictionary. Can it be said that the Commonwealth Government have shown themselves so capable of running the departments over which they have already control that they can safely be entrusted with fresh activities? The Commonwealth has enough to do to discharge effectively functions already and properly within its sphere without seeking new and untried powers at

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

the expense of the States and of private enterprise.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

We are looking to the members of the Empire Trade Commission to do much to bring the importance of Australian trade, in common with that of the rest of the Empire, prominently before the notice of the legislators, the commercial magnates, and the press of Great Britain. We are looking to them also to do much for the Empire in their private capacities. Sir Edgar Vincent, the chairman of the Commission, is a man to whom the people and the press of Great Britain will listen readily, and he has shown in interviews given to Australian journals that he has gone round the Commonwealth with his eyes open, and that he takes a sympathetic interest in the desire of its people to make the best of their opportunities and to be worthy of the high destiny to which they are called of keeping a whole continent not only white, but British. "The members of the Commission," Sir Edgar said recently, "are chiefly impressed with the immense possibilities of development in every direction, provided that a suitable system of immigration is carried out," and he gives an interpretation of the word "suitable" with which everyone will agree. Sir Rider Haggard who has made his name famous in more than one domain of activity has learned that Australia has every kind of climate and possibilities in every direction, and that Australia has wealth in every form. The other members of the Commission, too, have had peculiarly favourable means, by their itinerary through the different States, by their contact with public men, by their examination of well-informed witnesses, by their social intercourse and by their personal and well-directed observation during their stay here of learning more about Australian trade, Australian policy and the Australian outlook generally than any predecessors have ever done. When they return to the motherland after their allotted task is done, and they have submitted their report on the matters coming specifically within the scope of their Commission, they will all, we hope, act as missionaries to the people of Great Britain and preach the gospel of Empire. Thus they will earn the abiding gratitude of Australia and of every other unit of the great British commercial and industrial partnership.

FISHERY DISCOVERIES.

Mr. H. C. Dannevig's report on the latest trip of the Federal trawler "Endeavour" to the vast fishing grounds in the Australian Bight is exceedingly encouraging. Within a day and a half's steam of Adelaide we have the potentialities of a gigantic fishing industry which, properly conducted, should provide a substantial addition to the food of the people and remove a grievance under which consumers have labored too long. With a huge expanse of sea at their very doors they have found fish suitable for table use a luxury procurable only at famine prices. The pioneering work of the "Endeavour" has shown that so far as nature is concerned there is no reason why South Australia should be so scandalously unsupplied in this particular, seeing that the ocean teems with edible fish of many varieties, extending down to three hundred-fathoms and more. One result of the latest expedition, as of previous trips, is the enrichment of the Australian Museums with new specimens of piscatorial life; but while science has gained much from the labors of the "Endeavour" it has happily not been at the expense of the main purpose in view—the thorough exploration for commercial ends of our deep-sea waters. With the result of his researches, the Commonwealth Director of Fisheries is well pleased, as well he may be for they have been almost uniformly successful wherever they have extended, and that is over a wide field. Even now, though his latest trip lasted seventeen days, the fishing grounds of the Bight remain unexhausted, and he has another trip at least to make before his work in that region is completed. The latest experiments are particularly encouraging because of the demonstration that extensive supplies are procurable without going too far from our shores. Every mile that fishermen are forced to venture from their market means delay and additional expenditure, and this necessarily increases the price to the consumer. To be told that in fair proximity to our shores the ocean depths contain an immense harvest, only waiting to be gathered in, is surely tantalising, when every consumer is complaining of the dearth and dearness of fish. The organisation of the industry would, of course, quickly remedy that; and now that the primary question has been settled as to whether or not deep-sea fishing can be profitably pursued off our coast, it may be hoped that commercial men will give their minds earnestly to the "potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice," which, if the dispassionate conclusions of the Commonwealth Director of Fisheries may be accepted, now lies within their grasp. It is not that our people do not realise the hygienic and other advantages of this form of food; it is simply that through causes we ought to have outlived it is kept from their reach. The commercial mind will, of course, base its calculations, not on the present consumption but on the incalculable demand certain to arise when a plentiful supply of fish food is brought within the reach of all.

INADEQUATE HARBOURS.

Much uneasiness is felt in commercial circles in Sydney and Melbourne concerning the inadequacy of the harbour arrangements at both those ports to meet the requirements of the vessels of ever-increasing tonnage and deepening draught, which are now being built both for the navy and the mercantile marine. Feeling is accentuated by a statement recently published that the normal depth of water at the Port Philip Heads is not sufficient to permit the Commonwealth flagship when it arrives, to pass through. When the New Zealand, having a somewhat less draught, visited Melbourne in April, she entered the Heads with no difficulty. But she was then running light, with almost empty bunkers; and even as it was, she could not get alongside Melbourne's deepest water pier. After coaling, it was found that her draught being then 30 ft. 9 in., she could not be taken out through the Heads until special arrangements had been made to lighten her. It is improbable after this experience that she will visit Melbourne again until the proposed deepening of the channel has become an accomplished fact. Sydney and Hobart are said to be the only two commercial ports of the Commonwealth which are capable of dealing with a vessel of the tonnage and draught of the New Zealand; and even in the case of Sydney the channel at the Heads is urgently in need of deepening. Nominally the depth is now 37 feet, which was more than ample for all navigation purposes a few years ago; but what is technically known as the "scend"—that is, the rise and fall of a ship in the seaway—reduces the actual depth in smooth weather by five feet, and in rough weather by from ten to twelve feet. It is easy even for a landsman to see how much the effectiveness of a warship might be diminished by inability to get into or out of any of our chief ports with ease and safety. It therefore becomes urgent that Adelaide, Fremantle, Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart, and Brisbane, should all be in a position to make practicable the visits of the largest vessels afloat. Of these six important shipping centres only one, and that representative of the smallest in-and-out freight of the whole is in a position to say positively that it could deal in safety with the largest vessels known to us to-day. Fremantle certainly could not at present, but the Government is working there with that end in view. As to Perth Outer Harbour there would appear, from the latest official reports to be not the least difficulty in securing any additional depth required, and at comparatively small costs, while there is plenty of room for the construction of whatever further wharfage accommodation may be necessary.

A.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, June 6.

It has rained heavily the last two evenings, the showers being brisk and lasting the better portion of an hour. It drizzled again this afternoon and the Brahmin meteorologists emphatically assert that the "Mirag" will set in within the next twelve hours. Unusually early for this time of year, the river Moosi was in flood this morning which points to the fact that rain has spread over the outlying districts. The outlook is hopeful for wet crops, if the present condition of the weather continues.

On the eve of his natal anniversary, H H. the Nizam was pleased to set at liberty a batch of convicts who had served half their time, and whose conduct in jail was good. These were paraded before King-Kote, given a suit of clothes, a coarse blanket, some sweets, and a few rupees each, and exhorted to live stainless lives in future, and thus make themselves worthy of the benevolence extended to them by their sovereign.

It is said that the administration of the estate of the late Raja Rai Rayan Bahadur who had died a couple of weeks ago at the comparatively young age of 35 years, will be placed in the hands of the Controller-General of Paigahs.

It is notified in the latest Residency Orders that Lieutenants W. M. Fane Pendlebury, and A. Vivian Crighton, have resigned their commissions in the H. V. Rifles while Captain J. Pile has been placed on the Supernumerary List.

The Taluk of Mahbubnagar in the Hyderabad State, having been declared free from plague, will cease to be regarded as an infected area or subject to plague restrictions.

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

As is so often the case the house assembled at Olympia on May 22nd to witness the opening of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament by the Duke of Connaught was a comparatively small one. Apparently says the "Times" correspondent people hang back until they can glean from others an opinion as to the excellence of the year's performance with the result that it is not until the Tournament is well under way that the real rush for seats begins—a foolish procedure much conductive to ultimate disappointment.

The programme comprised several events which were not seen at the dress rehearsal and which well deserve notice. The first item introduced the audience to the Riding and Jumping Competition for N.C.O.'s and men, an event limited to teams of four from each unit and which goes on during the run of the Tournament, a batch being judged at each performance. In this the jumps have been made considerably stiffer than was formerly the case, and they include a double oxer, a stile, a gate, and a wall. The horsemanship shown was generally good. This was followed by a display of club-swinging given by the boys of the Gordon Home at Woking. Together with their band they filled the arena and gave a most meritorious exhibition, which was deservedly much applauded.

The Musical Drive is this year again being carried out by F. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and for more than one reason deserves a detailed notice. For the past few years, however much the crowd has admired and applauded the terrific pace at which this event has been presented, those acquainted with the niceties of gun-driving have complained that skill has been too much subordinated to the spectacular, and have not hesitated to expresse their views strongly on the subject. It may be that not enough allowance has been made for the difficulties occasioned by the youth and comparative inexperience of the majority of the drivers on the home establishment or of the calls of practice and other training early in the season; but whether right or wrong, the fact that last year there were far too many upsets has lent some confirmation to their opinions, and it is noteworthy that Major Ollivant himself (the commander of the battery) would seem to be of opinion that some change of method was desirable. On his decision it is probable, that most people and more especially those who have been connected with this distinguished branch of the service, will congratulate him, for the result is to give an exhibition of driving which could hardly be surpassed for excellence or skill. Instead of the flourish of whips and the gymnastic efforts of young drivers in their endeavour to get more pace out of their horses—a procedure which many spectators have come to regard as indispensable—we may now see teams properly collected, whips used for legitimate purposes, traces always stretched, and neat and skilful driving. Wildness has been completely eliminated, and though pace may suffer to a very slight degree it is practically negligible. It is always a difficulty to devise year by year new figures but once again those responsible have been successful, and the drive is by general consent a remarkably pretty one; it may be added, too, that the turn-out of the guns and carriages has been carried to a point of perfection which is noteworthy even for a battery of R.H.A. The performance is in every way highly creditable to Major Ollivant and all ranks concerned in its production, and will assuredly prove to be one of the most popular features of the Tournament.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,

DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. The King.

POONA NOTES.

PROSPECTS OF A "VERY GAY SEASON."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, June 7.

At last after a somewhat dormant time, Poona is beginning to shake off her drowsiness, and wake up to the return of another season, which bids fair to be a very gay one. The so-called hot weather has passed with far less discomfort than we expected. At the beginning of the hot season we "left behinds," rather feared what the future had in store for us, on seeing so many flitting away to the hills; but the Fates have served us well, for beyond a few really hot and muggy days before the rains, we have had nothing to complain of. From June 1st there has been a steady return of visitors from Mahableshwar and elsewhere, and, in spite of rain and storms every evening, the Gymkhana has been full, and one notices many strange faces, visitors, probably, for the coming season. On June 5th, the guns were booming a great part of the day, indicating the arrival of a Member of Council, and on Friday, June 6th, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived by motor from Mahableshwar. I hear His Excellency does not come down until the 9th or 10th; on his arrival the season proper commences, and, as usual, it is ushered in by the Governor's levee, which is to be on the 24th.

Last week the weather was kind for the North Lanc's Annual Boxing Tournament. Only one evening had to be postponed on account of the rain. I hear that there were many more entries this year than usual. This Regiment has the reputation of having a good boxing club not only in quality, but also so far as members are concerned, and the numerous entries especially of novices must have gladdened the heart of the energetic president, Captain Wakley. One of the contests between Lance Corporal Sly of the Middlesex Regiment and Private Connor of the Loyal North Lancs. excited great interest and most of the Sportsmen of Poona flocked to see it. Sly was given the verdict on points after a splendid fight. The Hon. A. Hill Trevor very kindly came down from Bombay to referee for the tournament and earned the grateful thanks of every one concerned.

The Gunners last week got up a concert in their regimental theatre in aid of the Military Hospital at Kirkee. The programme provided was a good one with plenty of variety. Miss Dorkins sang very prettily as also did Mrs. McGlin who was enthusiastically encored. Mr. Wilkinson played Dvorak's "Humaresk" with considerable skill, and one of the Gunners sang "I may be crazy but I love you" in a way that betokened the professional. Mrs. Venn Ellis, and Mrs. Bolton's songs were also greatly appreciated. There was yet another concert at the Dorsetshire Regimental theatre last Thursday. The room was crowded, Mr. Maxwell Moffat having got together a really good programme.

The Hunting Season has opened with two bye-days this week on Thursday and Saturday. The mantle of Colonel Logan-Hume has fallen on Captain Tim Lucas who is our new M. F. H. He is as well known to you in Bombay as he is to us in Poona. He showed some capital sport on Thursday morning when the meet was at the Aga Khan's bungalow. Between fifteen and twenty of those who heard of the meet were present and had an opportunity of seeing the new pack at work as there was a good hunting run. On Saturday they had a run of over forty minutes, the meet being at Yerawada jail. We expect a bumper season with the hounds this year; most of the regiments in the station seem to contain a number of hunting men and the Government House party are also strong supporters of the hunt. Captain Wilson of the Body Guard, Captain Egerton, A.D.C. to His Excellency, and Mr. Peebles, R. A., are the whippers in.

Amongst the many people to return to Poona are the recently engaged couple Captain Stuart Boyd, R. E., and Miss Palin. They must have had their fill of congratulations. They are both well-known in Poona Society, and everyone seems so glad to hear of the engagement. They are to be married on July 27th, and the bridesmaids are all to be children. We seem to have come fairly successfuly through the strike crisis, and so far as most of us are concerned it might have been non-existent, largely due to the loyalty of the Poona [Staff, I believe. There is a rumour that owing to the strike, some officers on leave in India from Poona have had unexpected extensions as they were unable to return at the expiry of their leave. There has been practically no polo for the last ten days as the ground is nearly unplayable owing to the rain. I wonder when we are to have the use of the new polo ground on the race course, it is a good number of years since it was first started. I forgot to mention that one of our principal amusements during the hot weather were the "Weekly Regattas" at Rosherville. These were not the ordinary serious events, but were of the nature of 'poggle gymkhanas.' Half the events were for "Mixed Couples" and the last event usually provided a bathe for the competitors, which made it especially popular. Spearing floating-apples from canoes, breaking chatties on floating barrels; this had to be done by ladies armed with sticks, and was appropriately called the "Suffragette stakes"; and driving ducks were samples of the mixed events. "Mop Fighting", "Pillow Fighting" over the water, and 'tugs of war' in punts were some of the events for men only. The Oxford band has been playing weekly at Rosherville, and this has added considerably to the popularity of the regatta. This regiment should be at Ahmednagar in the ordinary course of events, but, owing to famine, in that district, they have been sent to Poona temporarily, and we hope to keep the regiment and its fine band for some months to come.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

opinion, in that it is an object lesson in what drill and discipline can effect, and points a moral which all but the ultra anti-militarist, and the pleasure-loving slackster steeped in sloth and self-indulgence must read. It makes the great want in our educational system stand out clearly, the lack of physical training and sound discipline in our State schools. Much money is spent on the medical inspection of school children and the completion and publication of statistics showing the proportion suffering from defect of teeth, eyesight, etc. A judicious course of physical training is the natural corollary to this enquiry into defective physique. The services are a standing advertisement of what can be effected by physical training in developing the three cornered recruit into a smart upstanding, self-reliant man; and at Olympia the advertisement is painted in the largest type. Some day, perhaps, it will have its effect; and the sooner that day comes the better.

Before going out drink a cup of

Van Houten's Cocoa

It fortifies the system against fatigue and strengthens the nerves.

A delicious beverage.

Cheap because a little goes a long way.

Ask your grocer for a sample

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils;
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

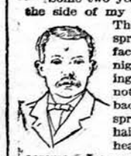
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE. IMITATIONS.

PIMPLES SPREAD DOWN SIDE OF FACE

Could Not Sleep at Night for Itching and Scratching. Spread to Head. Hair Began to Fall Off. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

20, Frederick St., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.—"Some two years ago I broke out down the side of my face with some pimples.



They got worse and they spread down the side of my face. I could not sleep at night for itching and scratching, and also got so I would not go out as I was a very bad sight to look at. It spread to my head and the hair began to fall off my head. I was told it was eczema. I commenced to try some salves and ointment but found that they did not do me any good but I got worse. I had several bottles of medicine that did not do me any good and I got downhearted about my case.

"I happened to see an advertisement about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I thought that I would try them. Before I had used one set I was nearly cured. The second set my eczema was gone and my skin began to heal and my hair began to grow again. After using four sets of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I am perfectly cured and my skin is as smooth and clear as before I had any skin disease." (Signed) Fred Imeson, June 5, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ...	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,664
Annual Income		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT, IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to KING, KING and Co.,

Secretaries,

KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

AFFAIRS OF THE NADIA MILL COMPANY.

The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman were yesterday engaged in hearing the appeals in connection with the Nadia Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited.

In the first appeal the parties were Messrs. Lallubhai Samaldas, Rustom K. R. Cama, both trustees of the company, the Bank of India, Mrs. Kucharbhai Leherbhai, Messrs Ambalal Shewaklal, shroffs, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, personally, Manilal Revadas, Manilal Goculbai Mulchand, and the Gujarat Bank, debinture holders of the Company, who appealed against the company by its official liquidator Girdhardas Mangaldas Desai, and Goculdas Dwarkdas Talati, Parek Runchordas, and three others.

The appellants in the other suit were the Bank of India, against Mr. Lalubhai, Samaldas and Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, and the others of the first appeal, together with the company, its official liquidators.

The suit in connection with this company was made under the Indian Companies Act, and the proceedings were conducted by the official liquidators of the company to have it declared that a mortgage charge effected on the immoveable property of the company was void on the ground that it was fraudulent. The company was ordered to be wound up by the District Court of Ahmedabad in consequence of a petition dated June 13th, 1910. On April 25th, the company had executed a trust deed conveying its immoveable property to certain trustees, and had thereafter issued debentures to certain creditors. The transfer being within three months of the winding-up petition was to be deemed fraudulent if made with a view to preference. The District Judge of Ahmedabad delivered judgment in the original suit, in which he held that the transfer of the mill properties effected by the trust deed of April 25th, and the subsequent delivery of debentures to the creditors of the Company were invalid, and made an order in favour of the liquidators, their costs to come out of the assets of the company, all other parties to bear their own costs.

Against this judgment the present appeals were filed.

UNDER-CAPITALISED.

From the judgment of the District Judge it appears that the company was founded in 1906 at a time when the cotton industry was very flourishing. The principal founder was Dewan Bahadur Ambalal, a retired judicial officer of considerable influence in Guzerat. The mill was very much under capitalised, the share capital being 5 lacs, and the cost of land premises and land being about 10 lacs. The Articles of the Association, as usual, gave very great powers to the agent and treasurer who was also a permanent Director. The agent was Krishnalal, son of Ambalal.

The unfortunate career of this mill, as of other concerns in which the family of Ambalal was interested, had created much exasperation in the minds of shareholders and unsecured creditors. The mill worked at a loss through 1909, and early in 1910 the concern got into difficulties. There was a heavy debt to the machinists, though there was a counter-claim against them, and there was obviously a great difficulty in keeping the mill going when it was dependent on money borrowed on short terms of payment on capital charges. The directors, therefore, came to the conclusion that they ought to raise money from debentures. It was found impossible to raise a debenture loan. Meanwhile matters had been getting worse with the mill. On February 1st the cotton and produces of the mill were pledged to Ambalal Shevaklal. Numerous persons were pressing for payment, decrees had been obtained against the company, and execution taken out, applications were being made for liquidation which were subsequently withdrawn, and persons to whom promises had been given not to mortgage the mill property were remonstrating very vigorously against the proposed issue of debentures. On April 28th, the directors held another meeting and the trust deed was executed, and the debentures ordered to be signed and issued to one of the directors, Mr. Lallubai Samaldas. A committee was appointed consiting of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Cama; who after hearing suggestions and other facts from the agent, were instructed to sell them and realise money, or give them in pledge, or give them to those of the present creditors who asked for them in lieu of their claims, or to raise money by mortgaging them, so that they might clear the creditors. The persons to whom the debentures had been issued were the Bank of India Rs. 116,000. The Bank also held Rs. 65,000, issued to Ambalal Sakarlal, Rs. 49,000 to Manilal Rewadas, Rs. 40,000 to Kacharabhai Leherabhai, Rs. 25,000 to Ambalal Sewakalal, Rs. 35,000 to Rustam Cama, Rs. 30,000 Gujerat Bank, Rs. 20,000 to Manial Gokulabhai, and Rs. 10,500 to Vrijbhukhandas. The Bank of India was the holder of promissory notes to the amount of Rs. 110,000. These were renewal notes. The notes were executed in favour of the company by Ganapatidas Krishnarao and Company (this is the firm of Krishmal, which acts as agents of the company) and endorsed by the company to Ambalal Sakarlal and endorsed by him to the Bank. Although the notes were on demand there was an agreement between all the parties that there should be no demand for payment for a year, the company agreeing in the meantime not to encumber the mill property.

THE BANK OF INDIA.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, a director of the Company and one of the persons appointed by the company to manage the issue of debentures, was also a director of the Bank of India. On May 4th the question of debentures was brought before the directors of the Bank of India, there had previously apparently been some negotiations as to the Bank buying debentures or accepting them in full payment of the debt, and also a scheme for executing a mortgage to the Bank and raising the Company's indebtedness to three lakhs, but these came to nothing. A sub-committee of directors was appointed to discuss matters with the company. It was finally settled that the Bank should allow the issue of debentures on condition that Rs. 110,000 worth of debentures were transferred to it as collateral security for his promissory notes and that Ambalal Sakarlal should deposit a further amount of Rs. 65,000 on his own account as additional security for the Bank. Similarly, all the other debenture-holders had some claim or other against the company. The company subsequently went into liquidation. The plaintiffs in the original suit who were the liquidators, questioned the validity of the issuing of the debentures and the transfer of the immoveable properties, which the directors had carried.

Mr. Sesalwad on behalf of the first and the fourth to eighth appellants addressed the Court during the day, and the suit was not concluded before the Court rose.

A HINDU FAMILY DISPUTE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. G. S. Rao argued the appeal preferred by Yeswant Trimbak Joshi and Narayan Ragunath Joshi, who appeale against the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri, in the suit which the appellants brought against Rukhanbai and eleven others for the recovery of the possession of some moveable and immoveable properties and for a declaration that defendants Nos. 1 to 4 were not the owners of the property, but that the plaintiffs with defendant No. 12 were the owners, as surviving members of the joint family.

Defendants Nos. 1 to 4 contended that the fathers of the plaintiffs did not form an undivided family with their brothers, that their maternal grandfather, Chintaman, and their father, Vital, were separate in estate from their brothers and paternal uncles and nephews, that the only joint property of the family was that mentioned in the plaint and one house, and that the plaintiffs were stopped from disputing their right to the plaint property by their conduct in the preceedings held in connection with the obtaining of certificates of heirship under the various Acts and regulations. The other defendants did not take part in the suit, though they had been served with notice.

In this suit, the plaintiffs and the twelfth defendant were alleged to have a right to possess the plaint property, valued at about Rs. 8,926, by right of survivorship.

The Sub-Judge rejected the plaintiffs' claim with costs, stating that they might bring suits for the recovery of their shares which was only a fifth of the ancestral family property. Defendants Nos. 1 to 4 were the sole owners of the remaining property in the suit. It was also directed that defendants' costs should be borne by the defendants.

The suit had not been finished when the Court rose for the day.

QUETTA LADY'S FUR COAT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday disposed of a suit brought by Miss Helen Eveline Bywater, a European lady, residing at Quetta, against Messrs. Grindlay and Co., passenger and shipping agents in Bombay.

Miss Bywater came to Bombay in February, 1912, on board the troopship "Dongola." Her brother-in-law, Captain R. G. Beatty, had arranged with Messrs. Grindlay and Co. to send some one to meet her on landing in Bombay and assist her in clearing her luggage. A clerk of Messrs Grindlay and Co. met her, and at his request she made out a list of her luggage and belongings and handed the same to him. Miss Bywater's luggage and belongings consisted of some boxes and a fur coat. The fur was of an exceptionally good quality and the coat was valuable, its worth being more than £300. It was arranged that the clerk should deliver the things at the Taj Mahal Hotel, where Miss Bywater stayed. The boxes were sent, but the fur coat was not delivered.

Voluminous correspondence ensued over the undelivered coat, and for the plaintiff it was contended that both verbally and in correspondence the defendants had admitted their liability. However, the matter did not end to the satisfaction of Miss Bywater, and it was brought before the court, in March, 1913, in a suit in which plaintiff claimed Rs. 4,500 as the price of the coat and cost and damages from the defendants. At a previous hearing Justice Davar had made an order calling on the plaintiff to deposit Rs. 400 towards the cost of the defendants. As this order had not been complied with Mr. Campbell, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants and stated that the terms of the order for depositing the amount had not been complied with by the plaintiff and that the suit be dismissed.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

THE POLICE COURT.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Mr. Hamza Nazur Mahomed Fatehali complained against Mr. W. Evans, an assistant in Messrs. Duxbury and Co., of assault. The facts of the case have already been reported.

After stating the circumstances of the offence, His Worship, in delivering his decision passed the following comment :—The assault was the most unprovoked conceivable. It was also cowardly as the accused is a big burly man, whereas the complainant is a man of poor physique. The only thing he urges in defence of his conduct is that the lift is primarily intended for the tenants of the building, but on being questioned by the court he replied that there was no such rule. He further states that "natives as a rule have the decency to give precedence to Europeans" and he adds "that natives should in all cases and at all times give precedence to Europeans." The assault is the result of the resentment he feels that the "native" in question did not give him precedence. The accused does not appear to realize that his demand and resentment only aggravate the offence. He expresses no regret and I perceive no signs of repentance. On the contrary, there is defiance in his gait. The facts proved establish the offence of assault."

In convicting the accused, the Magistrate addressed the following words to him :—Mr. Evans, it is my most painful duty to pass the following remarks. I regret to find that your conduct is not at all the conduct becoming an English gentleman, Conduct such as yours is fortunately very rare and exceptional in this city, where the relations between Europeans and Indians are of the most cordial and friendly character. You are, no doubt, aware that such conduct generates ill-feeling among the people of this country, gives much trouble to Government, and furnishes a handle to political agitators, by which to make capital out of such incidents. As a member of the ruling race it behoves you to set a better example. You say that the "natives" as a rule give precedence to Europeans; if that were so, one would expect you to reciprocate that courtesy on the part of the Indians, but instead of showing such courtesy you give slaps. I am sure that in your calmer moments you will repent of your conduct and, in future, you will behave as a thorough English gentleman. I convict you, and sentence you to pay a fine of Rs. 30."

SEQUEL TO RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which Inspector O'Brien charged Bai Dimali and six others with gambling.

Mr. S. S. Davar, barrister, with Mr. Chattrapathi, appeared for the accused.

A few days ago, Inspector O'Brien raided a house which is situated in a building in Nall Bazaar and arrested the men.

It was alleged that the first accused kept the house, and there was a further charge against him on that count.

The defence was that the place mentioned in the warrant was not specific and that therefore the warrant was ultra vires.

The Magistrate did not uphold the objection, and convicted all the men. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, and the rest Rs. 35 each.

DROWNING MYSTERY.

WELL-DRESSED NATIVE WOMAN UNIDENTIFIED.

On Sunday a Municipal sweeper discovered the body of a woman floating in the water in Mustan Tank. The police recovered the body and it was found to be that of a Mahomedan woman, about 35 years old well-dressed, and wearing some silver ornaments. There were no marks of violence on the body, and in the opinion of Dr Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who examined the body, death was due to drowning. The tank is frequently used by people for bathing, but no information could be gained as to how the body came to be there. The body remains unidentified.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday and an open verdict was returned.

The body remains at the Morgue awaiting identification.

FATAL SLIP.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu coolie whose body was recovered on Sunday evening from the sea. On Thursday last the man was going down the S.S. "Royal Prince" by means of rope ladder when he slipped and fell into the sea and was drowned. The body was not recovered, however, until Sunday evening.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

CRICKET.

FORT OFFICE, BOMBAY GAS CO. vs WORKS OFFICE.

This game was played on the Oval on Saturday between the Fort office and Works office of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., and resulted in a win for the Works office by 11 runs. Scores :—

FORT OFFICE.

Kesarinath ...	... 1
Dayanand	... 7
Chonker	... 18
Paisley	... 15
Woodford	... 1
Sadanand	... 2
Kale	... 0
Penkar	... 10
Madon	... 0
Gidh	... 3
Shete, not out ...	... 1
Extras ...	... 1
Total ...	... 59

WORKS OFFICE.

Pagel	... 9
Lobo	... 25
Challice, Senr. ...	... 13
Challice, Jun. ...	... 0
Murray	... 5
Supariwalla ...	... 4
Pinto, Jun. ...	... 6
Sampayo	... 0
Price	... 2
Feelgrade, not out ...	... 1
Pinto, Sen.	... 1
Extras ...	... 4
Total ...	... 70

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Ohio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitchako, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bauchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted. Telegrams for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Communication with offices in Morocco are no longer subject to delay (30-5-13).

Bhamo Roups to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tsuyung and Yunnanfu (28-5-13).

LEAGUE OF MODERN THOUGHT.

"THE ASCENT OF MAN."

The following is a summary of the second of the series of lectures being delivered by Major C. L. Peacocke under the auspices of the League at Secunderabad.

The title of the lecture was "The Ascent of Man." The lecturer on the course of his remarks :—After briefly recapitulating the processes as described in the previous lecture whereby a Man was created in time and space as a definite "unit of consciousness" embodied in a vehicle which is relatively permanent, Major Peacocke proceeded to point out how, according to the theories which were being dealt with, this "Ego" was a replica in its own worlds of the Logos from which it had come forth. For the "Monad" in putting itself forth into manifestation from its own world (the second in the system) into the concentric five worlds wherein humanity is evolving did so through three distinct aspects of itself, each aspect manifesting in a seperate world of matter. Thus the human "Ego" is a trinity in manifestation but a unity in essence, and so it is literally true that man was created "in the image of God" if we understand that the man himself is the "Ego" and in no sense the temporary body he may now and again clothe himself in. These three aspects of the Ego, "Intelligence" or Abstract Thought in the higher portion of the mental word, institution in its own world, and Spiritual perception in the highest of the five worlds with which man is concerned (sometimes called the Nirvanic world), are definite modes of consciousness which the man has to identify himself one after the other as he evolves. When an Ego first comes into existence his consciousness in the newly created Causal body is a neligible quantity, and the desire to feel himself alive impels him to put himself into touch with the lower worlds whose vibrations he can respond to from past experiences; and for this purpose he clothes himself in a mental body and then in an emotional body; so clothed he is guided, by certain Intelligences whose duty it is to attend to these matters, into birth in a physical body suited to his stage of development. By experiences he gains in these three temporary bodies the Ego begins to awaken the dormant faculties of his Causal body and to build "qualities" into it. This process of incarnation in the three temporary bodies is repeated over and over again, the Ego slowly acquiring the power of responding to finer and finer rates of vibration; consciousness; it must be remembered, is only measurable in terms of the power of response to vibrations. At first the Ego when he puts himself forth into incarnation can only respond but very feebly to the vibrations in the higher states of matter in each of his three temporary bodies, while the coarser vibrations of the lower states call forth ready response. When the fact is remembered that any state of matter in any world correspondents to and vibrator in harmony with the corresponding state in the next higher world, an ideal may be had of why no growth of the Causal body can take place by experiences resulting from vibratory impacts reaching the consciousness through the states of matter which in the Emotional and Physical worlds are not in tune with the matter of which the Causal body is built; hence nothing that may be roughly called "evil" can affect or form part of the Causal body.

If the Ego be regarded as the persisting Individuality then each of its incarnations constitutes a Personality. Although only that part of the fruitage of any personality which is of permanent use to the Ego is built into the Causal body, yet each Personality is the heir of all the preceding personalities of the same Ego, and consequently it causes to the indwelling consciousness (Ego) both pleasure and pain. Every act, emotion and thought caused by the activity of the Ego in the lower worlds must produce its corresponding result upon its creator, and so no man can suffer or enjoy anything which he has not caused for himself in one or other of his many births.

Major Peacocke then explained what was the foundation of the "Devil Myth" according to these theories, by asking his audience to call to mind that portion of his first address which dealt with the formation of the su-bhuman kingdoms. He took as an example the kingdom which was evolving in the Emotional world. This world was instinct with innumerable "lives" each seeking to express itself, to grow. The Emotional body of a man is built up of some of these "lives" just as his physical body is built up of cells and groups of cells each a separate "life." The powerful stream of life which is continually pouring out from the Ego into its bodies causes the "lives" in his Emotional body, for example, to try and utilize some of it for their own purposes, and as the law of their growth is to experience the coarsest kinds of vibrations, to which alone they can respond, they are continually exerting a strong pressure on the man "tempting" him to yield to emotions which will furnish them with the coarse vibrations they are seeking. Thus man has within his own bodies the only "tempters" that can affect him. Before a man can begin to make any very real progress towards his goal, he has to learn to conquer the natural impulses of the bodies which he is using so that they may become his instruments and not his masters. The average partially developed man is pulled hither and thither by the desires of his bodies, and in attending to them he is neglecting his own growth. A man has with great pain and trouble to learn how to control his bodies in order that he may be from their constant demands for attention and have time to develop his powers of response to the vibrations in finer states of matter.

In attempting to explain what a prejudice is, the lecturer pointed out that normally the matter of the Mental world is in a free state of circulation, and that therefore the Mental body of a man should be very plastic and exceedingly adaptable to every impression reaching it. When, however, a man adopted a fixed mode of thought upon any subject, rejecting as uncongenial anything tending to alter that mod, he checks the free movement of the matter in that particular part of his Mental body and there is set up a kind of stagnation which a writer on this subject has very graphically described as a "mental wart." If the "wart" be a bad one it may be almost impossible to introduce any new idea into that part of the sufferer's mind; and, as the patient will be quite oblivious of the fact that he has this mental disease, he will be incapable of even imagining that any thought upon that particular subject which is not already within his "wart" can either exist or be true. We sometimes come across very bad forms of this disease in religious dogmas and bigotry, and one despairs of being able to induce the patient to commence to cure himself by allowing fresh thoughts to play upon the "wart" until it softens and eventually disappears so as to allow the matter in that part of the Mind body to once more circulate freely.

The third and concluding address of the series will trace man's further evolution to its goal.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GODCHILD.

Queen Alexandra stood sponsor at the christening in mail week of the infant son of Lieutenant Francis W. Parish, 30th Rifles and Mrs. Parish (formerly Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's favourite granddaughter), which took place at St. Margaret's Westminster. Her Majesty was represented by Mrs. H. Drew, Mrs. Parish's mother. Mrs. Drew, Lieutenant and Mrs. Francis Parish, and the baby were afterwards received by Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House.

£10,000 SPENT ON DRINK.

David Nathaniel Osment, aged thirty-seven, of Vicarage-parade, West Green, was declared at an inquest at Tottenham to have spent £10,000 in three years, mostly in drink. His wife, who was forced to leave him owing to his intemperance, had known him to go, out for the day with £100 in his pockets, and return home without a penny. Osment's death was attributed to chronic alcoholism.

COVENT GARDEN IN PARIS.

Parisians heard for the first time in mail week. "The Jewels of the Madonna" at Convent Garden Opera and the plays at present running at the London theatres by means of the theatrephone. The sounds, which were very clear, came through two trunk wires to the Paris Opera, where a special installation for receiving them has just been fitted by Mr. J. H. Pattman, an English engineer. From thence they passed to the offices of the Theatrephone Company all over Paris.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Leo Maxse, Editor of the National Review; in a letter read at the annual dinner of the Sylvan Debating Club, referred briefly to the subject of the powers of the Press. Mr. Maxse confessed that it was difficult for him to be partisan. He doubted whether the Press was quite as powerful a body as it was thirty or forty years ago. He eulogised the work of the special correspondents abroad, and expressed the hope that the great work done by these men would be maintained at its present high level.

NOVELIST'S LIBRARY RAIDED.

Mr. Justin Huntly M'Carthy, the dramatist and novelist, who is staying at Bude, Cornwall, has been the victim of impudent raids upon his library. Among the books stolen are a rare edition (seventeen volumes) of Burton's "Arabian Nights," Racine's "Histoire de Costume" (six volumes), editions of Tennyson; Thackeray, and Dickens, twenty-four volumes of the tenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and eight volumes of the English Dialect Dictionary. In all 137 volumes are missing. The police are investigating the thefts.

OLD PANELLING LOST TO ENGLAND.

It is stated that Mr. Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, is the purchaser of the carved walnut and oak panelling of Rotherway's House, Hereford, England. The price is said to be $350,000 (£70,000). The panelling is being placed in Mr. Pratt's country home, Glencovey, Long Island. This panelling of some thirteen rooms from the historical country seat of the Bodenham family, near Hereford, dates for the most part back to Elizabethan times and is believed to be the finest of its kind.

PASSENGERS IN MID-AIR.

At a meeting of Middlesbrough Ferry Committee complaint was made of the working of the transporter bridge recently opened by Prince Arthur of Connaught. It was stated that the car which hangs by wires from the bridge and runs across the river between ten and twenty feet above the water was twice delayed recently, once for half an hour, the passengers having meanwhile to hang swinging in mid-air. The cause of the delay was grounding of steamers in the way of the car, and it was stated that the Board of Trade had not sanctioned the signalling arrangements which would prevent such occurrences.

A GOLDSMITH LETTER.

By the kindness of Lord Blyth an autograph letter of Oliver Goldsmith has been added to the treasures of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is now exhibited there beside the fragment of window glass on which Goldsmith scratched his name when a resident student in the college. The letter is given in Forster's "Life of Goldsmith" edition of 1871, volume ii., pages 46-8. It was found among Colman's papers at the Haymarket. The play alluded to is "The Good-Natured Man," which Garrick had rejected and which Colman produced. "That the play," Goldsmith writes in the course of the letter, "is liable to many objections I well know, but I am happy that it is in the hands the most capable in the world of removing them."

A COSTLY TOY.

The most expensive toy in the world has been on view at Northampton. It is a miniature fleet of Super-Dreadnoughts, battle cruisers and destroyers, with a royal yacht, all fitted with guns and searchlights, the whole being, a replica, exact in every detail, of vessels in the British Navy. Every vessel is fully armed with 13·5in. and 12in. guns—made to scale—that will fire. Each one is equipped, too, with the correct number of secondary guns and carries electric navigation lights and searchlights, while the torpedo-boats are operated automatically, Mr. Edward W. Hobbs, A.I.N.A., who designed the fleet, has given some particulars of the model navy. "For nine weeks," he said' "twenty men have been working at the Northampton works of Messrs. Bassett-Lowke to complete the fleet. Each of the battleships would cost £600, except the Queen Mary, which would cost £650. The destroyers could be bought for £200 each, while the royal yacht would be £500—total £4,550. The bigger boats carry two persons, and the destroyers hold one. They are propelled by electrical motors, and all the boats can travel at speeds varying from 2 1-4 knots to 3 1-2 knots for two hours without stoppping. If the fleet were bought as a present for a boy, the generous father would require to build for his son a lake of 200 yards by 100 yards and three feet deep. This would cost £4,000. while scenery effects would cost another £4,000. Total for the fleet and the sea, £12,550. "After a few lessons intelligent boys could easily work any vessel belonging to the fleet. The guns can also be made use of, and 150 rounds apiece can be fired without reloading. The cost of upkeep for the fleet would be about 5s. a week".

JAPAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

HER ARGUMENT AGAINST AMERICA.

Sir Valentine Chirol had a long article in the "Times" of May 19 on "Japan among the Nations." Commenting on this article the "Times" says:—

The article by Sir Valentine Chirol which we publish to-day brings into prominence the gravity of the issue which lies at the back of the differences between the United States and Japan regarding the Californian Land Bill. The ultimate point in dispute does not affect the United States alone, still less the State of California; it is essentially a world question. Japan has won mighty victories at an immense cost to herself; and, having established her prowess in modern warfare on sea and land, she seeks from the powerful white races which have long dominated every continent recognition upon terms of equality. That her claim should first have become an acute cause of trouble in California is due to the accident of propinquity. Steam has brought the Pacific slope of America into close touch with the yellow races. The ocean is no longer a wide and impassable barrier. California is now the frontier line of the white races, beyond which are the teeming populations of Asia. We shall not judge this question aright unless we first seek to make allowance for the nervous apprehensions which undoubtedly pervade the inhabitants of the Pacific slope. Their fears are exaggerated and premature, but they are not entirely groundless. There should be room enough and to spare for the surplus millions of China and Japan in the indeveloped territories of the Asiatic mainland for many decades to come: But California sees that she offers to the ambitious Asiatic a quicker pathway to affluence, and she knows from experience that the white races, can never compete on equal terms against Asiatic industry.

The roar of the guns at Tsushima and the echoes of the desperate conflicts on the Sha-ho awoke the world to a consciousness that it was face to face with a new and difficult problem. For three hundred years the tide of European domination spread outwards over Asia. No one in the West dreamed that it would eventually be arrested by the people of those ultimate islands which had long been regarded with an agreeable and ingenuous interest. The time has come, as Sir Valentine Chirol points out, when Japan is disposed to challenge the very essence of the attitude of the Western nations towards Asiatics. She does not ask for a general relief from the disabilities which many white communities impose upon Asiatics, but she claims exemption for herself. She asks admission to the comity of nations upon equal terms. Her claim springs, as all such claims have always sprung, from the success of her valour in war; but she rightly bases is rather upon the advances she has made in the arts of peace. In the case of the United States, she argues, there can be no colour bar, for millions of negroes are already enfranchised American citizens. The bar is not religious, for Christianity is making many converts in Japan, and is likely to make more. It is not educational, for the educational system of Japan is far more thorough than that of some of the States of Eastern Europe. The bar is raised against Asiatics simply because they are Asiatics, and Japan roundly challenges the disposition to classify her progressive people with the rest of the Asiatic races. Her challenge comes, as Sir Valentine Chirol explains, at a moment that is fraught with peculiar danger. Japan is entering upon a new era. Her Elder Statesmen have nearly all passed away, and few are left to check the impulses of popular passion. The Japanese democracy is knocking at the doors of the council chambers, and we fear it is a democracy which is headstrong, excitable, and inexperienced. We are thus on both sides confronted with a situation of very special difficulty.

It is clear that for California the question of Japanese competition is not really a very urgent one. The Japanese community in California is still comparatively small, it shows no tendency to grow at a rapid rate, and there is even some ground for believing that it is diminishing. Until the situation becomes more strained we prefer to believe that some middle course of settlement will be found. Meanwhile, it may be worth while to add that, although Japan quite justifiably takes her stand upon her treaty rights, and is fully warranted in doing so, she will do well to remember that the claim to enter a neighbour's garden can at best only be quietly pursued. It is not the kind of claim which can be present with unrestricted indignation however strong its documentary support may be.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, writes to the "Times" of May 19:—

Sir,—I am greatly distressed by the letter signed "M.B. London," which appeared in your paper of the 14th inst.

It contains a most unwarranted and untrue statement with regard to the ladies who succeeded me as presidents of the "National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

This work was suggested by her late Majesty Queen Victoria. I had the happiness of being able to inaugurate it, but for the last twenty-four years it has been most ably carried on under the auspices of Lady Lansdowne, Lady Elgin, Lady Curzon, and Lady Minto, while at this present time her Excellency Lady Hardinge has an important scheme under consideration by which the purdah arrangements in the hospitals will be improved, the status of medical women will be raised, and their position made more secure. Greater facilities will also be given for the education of medical students in India.

I have felt truly grateful to all of them for their kindness to myself and for the way in which they have invariably recognised my interest in this fund, and I must again say how grieved I am that such statements should have been made with regard to them.

The following is the letter by "M. B. London" referred to above:—

Sir,—As shown in a recent article in your paper, the need of medical women for India is great. The Government has never accepted any responsibility in this matter, and the supply of acceptable medical assistance to women in our Indian Empire is left to the missions and to the Dufferin Fund. The missions have the larger number of fully qualified doctors, probably due to the fact that in the Dufferin Fund medical women are only employed to act under the orders of the men doctors—hence well-qualified women are not attracted. The Dufferin Fund was initiated with the idea that the public would go on subscribing to the charity when Lady Dufferin left India. Since her departure other charities have been started under viceregal auspices, and very naturally Indians prefer to subscribe to the charity most in vogue. The work of the Dufferin Fund therefore suffers. It seems to be time that the Government saw its way to organise some medical relief for Indian women.

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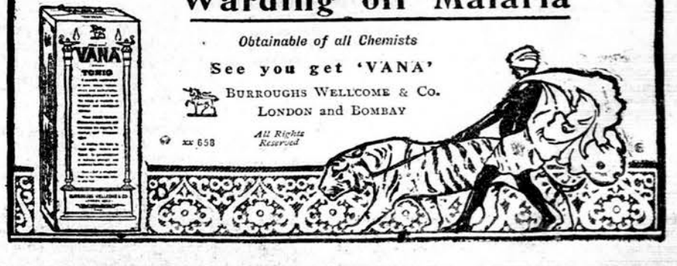

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"MRS. PAT'S" SKIRT.

Concerning "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian"), I believe it to be a fact that Sir Arthur Pinero wrote the part of Cayley Drummle with Mr. Hare in his mind, and that he was intensely disappointed when he reluctantly handed back the script. Anyhow, it is certain that Sir George Alexander (then plain Mr.) was in a fix about the part when casting the play. At that time Mr. Hare held such a position on the stage as the actor for a certain type of middle-aged or oldish man of the world that it was a hard thing to find an actor to take his place when he refused to play a part specially written for him. But Mr. George Alexander found Mr. Cyril Maude, and we all know what a fine Cayley Drummle he made, though probably quite different from what Mr. Hare would have made of the part.

The St. James's manager was in a still greater fix about Paula Tanqueray. It was offered to more than one leading London actress, and refused on account of poor Paula being "not quite nice."

Then Mr. Alexander, as it were by inspiration hit upon the lady who was to become famous as "Mrs. Pat." She was not much known, except that she had made a bit of a hit in an Adelphi melodrama as an adventurers during the performance of which part, on the first night, her top-skirt had caused a sensation by falling off in the Middle of a bit of tragedy.

Mrs. Campbell was so cool and collected at this trying moment, just going on with her part as if nothing had happened, that the newspapers gave her a great advertisement.

An actress who could hold her audience spellbound under such an ordeal was worth noting, and Mr. George Alexander noted her.

"RELIGION."

The Bishop of London, speaking at the annual meeting of the Navy Mission Society at Church House, Westminster, told the following story to illustrate the difficulty sometimes met with by missionaries among the working class.

"A curate goes to a house," he said, "and knocks timidly at the door. He hears a voice shout: 'Who's there, Sally?' and Sally replies: 'Please, mother, it is religion.'"

"It requires a little bit of tact for a man to do what he ought to do when he is ushered in as 'religion' on washing-day."

A TALE OF A CAT.

This story is from Pontfadog (says the "Western Mail"); it is about a cat. Having lost her kittens mysteriously on two occasions—last seen near the water-butt—she built a nest thirty feet up a tree. Five kittens were born, and although the new home was discovered, her ingenuity was rewarded by the sparing of one of the litter. The mother comes down at mealtimes.

HIS HALF.

A City man told me of an incident which has aroused some cynical mirth in the City (says the London correspondent of the "Daily Dispatch"). A friend of his had so much difficulty in recovering a debt that he had almost abandoned the quest for his money. Meeting an acquaintance, he told him of his trouble with his obstinate, debtor, observing, "I wonder if you could make anything of him?" Eventually he agreed that the acquaintance should have half the debt if he would undertake the job. The creditor then lost sight of the acquaintance for some six months, when, meeting him casually, he asked him how he had fared with the debtor. "Oh," said the acquaintance, "I managed to get my half of the debt, but I couldn't get yours."

LORD BROUGHAM'S NOSE.

John Lothrop Motely bears out the account of the gymnastic properties of Brougham's nose given in the recently published Reminiscences of Mr. Taylor Innes (says the "Daily Chronicle"). After meeting the ex-Chancellor at a dinner party in 1855, Motley wrote to his wife:—

"Lord Brougham looked as droll as ever. There certainly never was a great statesman author who so irresistibly suggested the man who does the comic business at a small theatre. You are compelled to laugh when you see him. ... There is no resisting his nose. It is not merely the configuration of that wonderful feature which surprises me, but its mobility. It has the litheness and almost the length of an elephant's proboscis and I have no doubt he can pick up pins or scratch his back with it as easily as he could take a pinch of snuff. He is always twisting it about in quite a fabulous manner.

HORSES THAT COUNT.

"Can horses count?" asks a correspondent in the "Glasgow News," and he proceeds to answer by suggesting in the affirmative. There is an animal which conveys his Majesty's mails from the Post Office to the station, and he, at all events, is capable of calculating particular runs. It is the practice of his driver to lunch previous to taking away the sixth load of mails, and being rather deficient in molars himself, his horse falls heir to the crusts of his master's "piece." Occasionally, for the delectation of the staff, he endeavours to leave with the sixth load without eating the lunch or handing over the crusts; but his calculating horse cannot be induced, even with chastisement, to leave until the customary feed has been forthcoming. The same animals on another run enjoys a delicacy in the form of banana skins at the station, and should the supply of skins ever be run out, our letters from Ayrshire may reach us with a later delivery than usual.

WHY CARUSO WAS NERVOUS.

Admirers of Signor Caruso who thronged to Covent Garden on Tuesday night in mail week delighted as they were with the charm of his voice, marked both in his bearing and in his singing a strange nervousness. No one guessed the cause. "I was nervous," he has confessed "because I was really singing to an audience of one—the most difficult of all audiences. Sitting in one of the boxes I knew there was one critic whom I dare not disappoint—one who was listening to me for the first time. He was my little son. His presence there made me nervous, because I wandered all the time whether or not he would be pleased. Of my welcome at Covent Garden I cannot say enough. It was superb—the best I have ever had. I love the English audience and on Tuesday they received me rapturously."

MEN AND MATTERS.

STENTOR.

Among the distinctions of the late Lord Ashbourne was his reputation of possessing the loudest voice in the House of Lords. In this connection a story is told of his debut in the Commons as Irish Attorney-General, when he was still Mr. Gibson. A member going into the House met another coming out, and asked him where he was going, as Gibson was "up." "Yes, I know," said the other, "I'm going to the Lords. I fancy I shall hear him with more comfort there." The Hon. William Gibson, who succeeds Lord Ashbourne, will probably have the distinction of being the only Nationalist member of the House of Lords. He is president of the Gaelic League of London, is an ardent supporter of Gaelic language movement and the Irish industrial revival, and insists on wearing the old Irish kilt. Despite the Orange sentiments of Lord Ashbourne, Mr. Gibson joined the Roman Catholic Church some years ago.

TWO MEALS A DAY.

It is interesting to note that some dietetic principles in great favour nowadays among food reformers were observed by Captain Trench and Mr. Stewart during their imprisonment both managed with two meals a day, and in Captain Trench's case flesh food does not seem to have been the distinguishing feature in the daily menus. Two meals a day is the number advocated by Mr. Fletcher, and the system appears to have agreed with the imprisoned officers.

"OH! I SAY!"

A distinct novelty in advertisements was to be seen in the Strand in mail week. An elegantly attired young lady was taking a walk and bearing aloft a purple parasol inscribed with the phrase "Oh! I Say!" the title of the forthcoming new play at the Criterion. Ambulatory theatrical advertisements have been used with success for some little time but this innovation strikes one, as particularly ingenious.

AMERICA'S GAIN.

The Rotherwas panelling, which is announced to have been sold to the secretary of the Standard Oil Company, is one of the finest examples of Elizabethan craftsmanship in existence. For generations it has been a feature of the ancestral home of the Bodenhams. This continued export of art treasures from Britain to the United States almost makes one wish for legislation on the Italian model which prohibits such articles being sent out of the country.

AIDING NATURE.

Bee disease, which is now ravaging the South of England, has had an extraordinary result. In many places a shortage of fruit is anticipated owing to lack of bees and their fertilising labours, and in some parts men are being employed to carry the pollen on tufts of cotton wool from blossom to blossom. This is surely one of the most curious cases on record of man's aid to Nature.

TWO NEW ELEMENTS.

Professor Sir J. J. Thomson gave interesting details in Mail Week of the two new elements, the discovery of which he announced some time ago. What will chiefly impress the public, who cannot be expected to follow the learned Professor's technical explanation, is the extraordinarily delicate nature of the experiments modern chemistry conducts. It has, indeed, been described as "playing with invisible toys composed of immaterial substance.."

TAXING TIME.

The inhabitants of Frankfort-on-Main are exercised by a peculiar grievance. The municipality proposes to levy a yearly tax on the owners of all street clocks, and the possessors not only consider that they should not be penalised for providing a public convenience, but point to the fact that the provision of these clocks has been left to private individuals owing to the parsimony of the municipal authorities. There is talk of a novel strike, it being proposed to stop all the street clocks by way of protest.

A POSTHUMOUS PRODUCTION.

It is not often that a theatre is able to announce a new play that was written nearly a century ago. This is being done by the Paris Odeon, and the play is Chateaubriand's tragedy "Moise," which was begun in 1804 and offered to the Comedie Francaise in 1828. It was actually rehearsed, Talma was cast for the title role, and Halevy composed the incidental music, when the author suddenly vetoed the production of the play, for a reason that has never been explained.

DUKE'S ART TREASURES.

The Duke of Connaught is about to provide a fitting home for the many curious and art treasures that he has collected from all parts of the world. His Royal Highness has just given orders for a museum to be built adjoining his country home at Bagshot Park, and it is hoped to have this completed by the end of the year. The Duke and Duchess are both very enthusiastic collectors.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

When President Poincare visits London this month M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, will establish a remarkable record; for he will have been present at the reception by the Corporation of London of three successive French Presidents, M. Loubet, M. Faillieres, and now M. Poincare. M. Cambon, who came to London after having been Ambassador at Madrid and Constantinople, is now in his fifteenth year at Albert Gate, an unusually long term for an Ambassador.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugenie has completely recovered her health, and is able to entertain a few friends. As a hostess she is delightful and never interferes with the pursuits of her guests, only seeming ahaiyus that they should do just what pleases them best. The Empress never joins the bridge table but her favourite amusement is playing endless games of patience and she generally occupies herself in this way between dinner and bedtime.

PASTORS AND NOVELISTS.

Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Drew, who deals some hard knocks at the principles advocated by the Peace Society in a letter declining to attend a meeting of that body, is best known to the general public by the name of John Ayscough under which he has published some popular novels. Since Newman set them the example with "Loss and Gain" and Wiseman with Fabiola quite a number of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics have turned their hand to fiction. In addition to their Senior Chaplain to the Forces Catholics at the present time number at least three well-known novelists among their pastor Canon Sheehan Dr. William Barry, and Monsignol Benson.

FOR A WAGER.

Theresa, who was the rage in the cafes-chantants of the Second Empire, and whose death has been announced, had her name in the French papers only the other day. The question was raised whether she was or was not the artist who once, for a wager, crossed the boulevard at the dead of night, from the Cafe Anglais to another restaurant, clad only in "the altogether." M. Jules Claretie then suggested that, as Theresa was living the life of a farmer in the country, she should be asked whether she remembered the exploit it appears, however, that she has died without responding to the inquiries.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A CHOICE DRESS.

To some the dictates of Madame La Mode are as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and what the evergreen dame decrees is implicity obeyed by them. Others, again, perfer to exercise their own choice in the realms of Fashion; yet both are fulfilling the eternal law of dress and demonstrating the fact that it is the outward expression of inner ideals. There is plenty of scope for a woman's individual taste and personally to-day. The following, for instance, is a dainty example. It is of ivory broche crepe de chine and the softest of charmeuse. The belt is fastened in front with a plaque of Bulgarian embroidery, and the inner sleeves are of shadow lace. The whole of the right side is of broche, and the whole of the left of charmeuse, the drapery tending from left to right, where it is finished with a heavy ivory silk tassel. A little vest of Brussels net with frilling on either side relieves the front of the bodice, and from the plaque of embroidery hangs brightly coloured wooden beads.

There is a tendency at present towards modifying the draperies of the skirt, and this is apparent in a little afternoon gown, marked, by the way, at four and a half guineas seen at one of the London emporium. Of soft dark Saxe blue charmeuse, this has a bodice of kimono persuasion with sleeves set in below the shoulders and a vest of cream shadow lace, softened by a bow and straight fold of black velvet. The same characteristic of lessened drapery is seen in another afternoon gown of apricot charmeuse with bodice of apricot uninon of a paler hue, and folds of white needle-run lace at the throat. The charmeuse of the skirt is carried upwards, and ends with two handkerchief-shaped corners on the bodice.

ORIGINAL MIXTURE.

Another delightful creation is a strikingly original mixture of white "Broderie Anglaise" used on an underskirt of net and navy and white striped silk employed to form a folded bodice and apron effect in the front at the back. A very dainty touch is given by the folded belt of soft levender silk. Another striking piece of colouring is a white broderie Anglaise skirt with a panier arrangement carried out in canary hued net edged with white lace. The bodice of white lace and canary and white net has a swathing of broad Royal blue velvet, Round the edge of the short sleeves are wreaths of tiny field flowers, buttercups, daisies, and the blue-eyed Veronique, Then a delightful mixture of airy materials enters into the composition of an evening gown, the fundamental fabric of which is the softest of black satin. This has a front panel of deep beige-coloured silk tabour laces The sleeves are of beige hat and the bodice of fine ninon and diamente, while the belt of black satin is held in the front by a huge spray of black velvet marguerites with bright green centres and sprays of maiden-hair fern.

TO REMEDY AN UGLY OUTLOOK.

In many houses there are windows that look out upon very dismal surroundings, writes a contributor, though we may not want to block them out entirely, a little breaking-up of the scene is a relief. Here is an interesting occupation to those who like house-decorating. It is quite simple work, and requires no real talent except an eye for colour and a capability for choosing a suitable design. This design attached outside the window at the four corners with paste, and inside you trace the outline with a camel-hair brush, using a thick enamel paint. If thin it would run but at the right consisteney it lies perfectly on the glass and soon dries. When necessary, it can be carefully washed, and if you tire of your handicraft, a good scrubbing with turpentine will remove it altogether. Conventional or flowery patterns are best, and easy to paint. Transfer designs used for embroidery are simple to follow. They are just pasted up in the way described, and do over and over again. Of course the design is removed when the tracing is complete. A piece of wallpaper too serves very well. The colouring must suit the room. A subdued one is often best, but a bold dash of brilliancy is sometimes very effective. Red, blue, and yellow are the primary colours, and these with the secondary and tertiary ones form every shade, and they possess complementary colours. If your room has a good deal of red in it, the complementary green will suit the window paint. If yellow prevails, purple is the companion. Orange is the complementary colour to blue. A splash of orange would therefore tone with blue china. Try some orange lilies in a blue Nankin vase, and see what a charming effect is obtained.

ENGLISHWOMAN DISFRANCHISED.

MARRIED TO A CHINAMAN.

A Telegram dated Melbourne, May 20 says:—When the electoral lists for the St. Arnaci and Stuart Mill divisions were being revised by Mr. Berriman, P.M., to-day, the inspector acting under the advice of the Crown Solicitor objected that the name of Ada Jung Yet, an Englishwoman who had married a Chinese was not naturalised should be removed.

Mr. Dunkley, who appeared for Mrs. Jung Yet, said that his client had been on the roll for many years, and had been married for years.

Mr. Berriman: A woman has no nationality in herself; she takes the husband's and who marries a Britisher by the act of marriage becomes a British subject. I upheld the objection and strike the name off.

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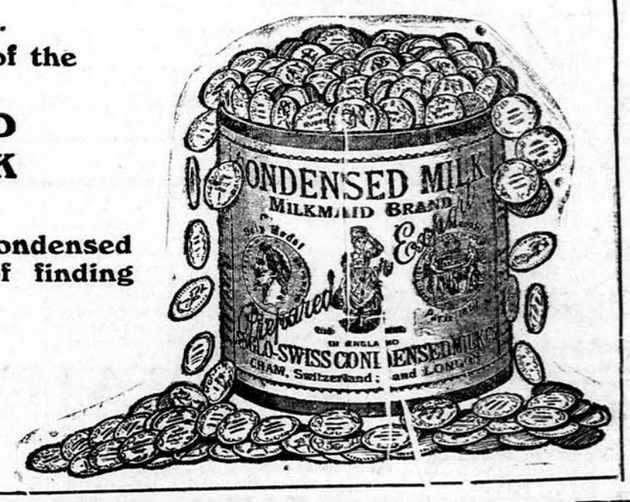

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IN OPEN FACE CASE.

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FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome	" 20

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NICKEL SILVER Case.....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
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In a velvet-lined box with spare and glass.

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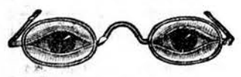

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